Wilmington Journal.

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BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
[illegible] whom all letters on business must be addressed.
[illegible] FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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SALT—SALT.

P[illegible] wishing to purchase a good article, will find [illegible] advantages to call at the firm of EAST[illegible]O., at Little River, S. C., where they keep on hand [illegible] which they will sell at low figures. There [illegible] facilities for getting the Salt up to the Railroad

EASTERS & CO.,
Little River, S. C.
[illegible] 45-9t

[illegible] Observer, copy to amount of $10.

A BARGAIN.

N[illegible] able to work the property to advantage, I [illegible] for sale my MI[illegible] some 1500 acres of LAND. The Mill is located a few miles from the mouth [illegible]woods Folly river, and is approachable by vessels [illegible] to run to the West Indies and to other [illegible]. A Saw and Grist Mill is up and has been in [illegible] some three years. The pond and power is one [illegible] very best in the lower part of the State, be[illegible], and affording ample power for any [illegible] of machinery and inexhaustible. A suffi[illegible] timber may be got on the lands and obtained on [illegible] of Lockwoods Folly river to keep a Saw or [illegible] for the next forty or fifty years. The grits [illegible] an amount of corn and must continue to [illegible] the Mill is a good body of rich marsh [illegible] in a state of cultivation. The pond flows [illegible] four hundred acres of good rice land, the [illegible] being rich marsh land, the balance formerly [illegible] swamp and very rich. The pond flows [illegible] land, but the above named quantity may all be [illegible] farm with reserves to flow the land [illegible] hundred acres of the upland is timbered [illegible] hickory, &c., and pretty well adapted to [illegible] and pea nuts. The balance of the [illegible] pretty well timbered with pine. At the lower [illegible] is set and neatly fitted up a set of [illegible] with many thousand cords of wood [illegible] be wished for or expected.

[illegible] desirous of buying such property, had best [illegible] examine for themselves. If my health was [illegible] the property could not be bought for about [illegible] would take for it.

JNO. MERC[illegible]
47-tf

[illegible]TH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of September, 1863, [illegible] TEN MONTHS. It is important that pupils [illegible] present at the commencement of the Session.—[illegible] information as to method of admission, &c., address

WILLIS J. PALMER, Principal.
[illegible] 2[illegible]1-1t—43 1m

[illegible]LMINGTON, N. C., SEPT'R 10, 1863.

[illegible] pleasure of passing the whole of yesterday [illegible] on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, the train due here at six o'clock yes[illegible] morning having only got here about four o'clock [illegible] afternoon. We are happy in having no accident [illegible] no list of killed and wounded to publish.—[illegible] neither blew up, ran off the track, nor collided; [illegible] about two miles above Mullins' [illegible] or seven miles this side of Marion Court [illegible] but unavoidable delay, a freight [illegible] to our relief, and our hungry and fa[illegible] was trotted along towards Wilmington—for we [illegible] runners. And we had a considerable [illegible] too, many of them coming on to attend the [illegible] sale of yesterday. [illegible] felt impatient, how did [illegible] "plarty their pheelinks" as [illegible] and the sun arose, climbing higher and higher, [illegible] lower and lower as the day advanced [illegible] waiting, and the Auction went on, and [illegible] there and could not get there. It was [illegible] that one old gentleman was wil[illegible] thousand dollars to be put down in W[illegible] time for the sale; we don't vouch for the [illegible] report. Certainly there were curses not loud [illegible] took the thing philosophically, [illegible] that they had other business in [illegible] and that their coming on at this particular [illegible] with the blockade sales. Perhaps [illegible]

[illegible] BROTHERS, who always has some[illegible] good, got up hurriedly a very nice snack for the hun[illegible], [illegible] of whom had eaten nothing for nearly twenty [illegible] few took supper at Florence. [illegible] who can avoid it. What was done [illegible] when they got here we do not know.—[illegible] crowded long ago, their chances for [illegible] with sleeping places must have [illegible] they did not get single rooms, that's cer[illegible]

We [illegible] that the Manchester Road is about to receive [illegible] to its machinery and rolling stock. Both have [illegible] overtaxed, and show the effects of hard [illegible]. They want a thorough overhauling.

Wood! Wood!

[illegible] on the wharf at twenty-four dollars [illegible] wood, and twenty eight dollars per cord [illegible]. Draymen demand anything from one to [illegible] for hauling it from the wharf to the [illegible] different parts of town. It takes [illegible] cord, so that a cord delivered will cost some[illegible] thirty and thirty-five dollars.

Can the less wealthy class of citizens stand this? Can the poor weather the storms of winter at all with wood at [illegible] a still higher price, as the cold [illegible]? We don't think they can. We don't see how they can. Unless something is done we anticipate great suffering for want of wood this winter—a suffering that must be relieved somehow, for people must not be left to perish.

The authorities of the city of Charleston have made arrangements to have a certain number of thousands of cords delivered there at twelve dollars per cord. That this is so we were assured on Monday or Tuesday last, by a gentleman connected with the Charleston *Courier*, who was fully informed in regard to the matter. We regret that we did not make more minute enquiries, and are in doubt whether the twelve dollars did not include the cost of delivery at the residences of consumers. We somehow received that impression, but cannot speak with any certainty on that point.

We trust that our town authorities will take efficient action in regard to securing a supply of wood for the now rapidly approaching winter, as also in reference to another matter, namely, the cost of drayage. Some definite standard ought to be adopted and enforced, and the whole matter not left to the caprice or extortion of the draymen, some of whom at times will haul a load for a dollar, while others, when they get a chance will exact two dollars. We do not wish to see any standard fixed under which the draymen cannot make fair living wages by which to maintain themselves and horses and keep up their drays, but we do want to see something reasonable and something uniform established and enforced.

With the experience of last Winter before us, and the prospect of still greater suffering this Winter, unless measures are taken to arrest it, we feel that we would be wanting to our duty did we not urge this matter upon the attention of the public and especially of the town authorities upon whose wisdom and energy we must depend to devise and provide means calculated to meet the present emergency and the still greater future emergency.

BY a private dispatch received this morning from Goldsboro' by a private citizen, we have been put in possession of information which has caused us more pain than we can find words to express. The dispatch is brief, but it contains the announcement of occurrences which, if as stated, cannot be too deeply regretted or too earnestly deprecated. The substance of the dispatch amounts to this, namely, that on last night a regiment of Georgia troops gutted the *Standard* office, and threw the types into the street.—In retaliation citizens gutted the office of the *State Journal*, destroying everything.

We do most sincerely hope that there may prove to be some mistake, or at least great exaggeration in this report, and shall therefore forbear any lengthened comment until something fuller and more definite is ascertained in reference to the circumstances of the case. We will only now pause to reiterate our solemn protest and remonstrance against all cases of mob violence, whether by parties in the army or out of it. Nothing can be more injurious to our cause or more dangerous to our liberties—nothing more at variance with the spirit and the practice upon which our people have justly prided themselves. For the sake of all we hold most dear, let us not be called upon to witness, among ourselves, scenes like those which we have justly regarded as casting a stigma upon our enemies at the North. If any such scenes or any approach to them has occurred, for God's sake let them never occur again! Never—Never!

WE COMMEND THE PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR VANCE to the careful attention of our readers. It is every way worthy of an attentive and thoughtful perusal, and we trust that its warnings and suggestions may be heeded and acted upon. We do so much stand in need of harmony. It is essential for us to be a unit. We *must* not be divided. We cannot *afford* to be divided. Division is nothing less than *ruin*. We cannot afford to tolerate disobedience to law or combinations to resist or render the laws nugatory. We cannot afford to indulge in or tolerate mob law.

THE terms of our papers, the *Daily Journal* and the *Weekly Journal*, are printed in every issue, and it is a little strange persons at a distance cannot understand them. When money for the Weekly paper is sent for a less time than a year, and for the Daily for less than three months, (except to soldiers in the army) it will be laid aside until called for. If not called for within three months, the amount will be turned over to a proper person for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

GOLD is quoted in Richmond at $9 premium as the buying rate, and $11 as the selling rate by the Brokers. Silver $7 buying rate, and $9 selling rate.

THE contribution from MRS. ROTHWELL acknowledged in yesterday's paper should have been $113 50, instead of $130 50, as printed. We have forwarded all the funds on hand to Gen. CLINGMAN, for the benefit of N. C. Troops at Charleston.

WE saw on the cars yesterday Mr. DEBOW, formerly Editor of "DeBow's Review," the publication of which is now suspended. Mr. DEBOW is now we believe chief Commissioner or Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government. We presume he was on his way to Richmond.

LA PLACE, 9th Sept., 1863.

Messrs. Editors: You know, as well as I do, that our town has, to-day, been under what, in some measure, may be considered, "martial law;" and though it has inconvenienced me considerably, I am satisfied that it was very proper. I have heard several citizens utter the word "humbug," in application to the demands, "halt," which were made at the corners of our streets; but considering the position of affairs, in connection with us just now, I cannot see that, if orders have been properly carried out, there is anything improper in placing every man in his right place at this time. Our town has been all day filled with strangers of every kind—doubtless many of the "right stripe," but an hour's attendance in the auction room will convince any disciple of Lavater to the contrary—and to one at all observant, it would seem to be a fine field for conscript reapers. May their harvest prove full.

There has been much said about our Commanding General, in connection with orders given by him in relation to "Blockade runners." No loyal citizen can doubt his fitness, in this particular place, after reading his orders restricting the importation of Yankee goods, and the ingress of strangers from places left by the blockade-running steamers; and after the outrages talked about for several days past, and the murderous attempt of last night, *every* citizen of correct principle, seeing the supineness or torpidity of our town authorities, must have an inward satisfaction in knowing that there is in our community one who has the power to interfere for our protection, and, having it, dares show it, as GENERAL WHITING has done. IBID.

From the Charleston Courier, 8th inst.

Evacuation of Morris' Island Batteries.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner, after an obstinate and heroic defence of seven weeks, have passed into the hands of the enemy.

The result was not altogether unexpected. With the most powerful combined land and naval armament ever yet brought to bear upon a fortification, with guns of the heaviest calibre, and all the elements and materials necessary to accomplish his work, the greatest wonder is how little his immense force has as yet effected.

The advantages of the position gained we trust he will yet find brings him no nearer to the diabolical and cherished object of his ambition. He will be met now by a resistance which we think he little expects, and which will yet teach him that his work has but just begun.

The incessant and furious bombardment of Battery Wagner for over forty-eight hours, reported in our last, effectually prevented the garrison from repairing damages over night, and on Sunday morning the solid shot and shells falling thick and fast upon the bomb-proof and in the sally-ports, began to tell severely upon the work and render it untenable. Our men, too, were exhausted, having no rest or relief for three or four days. Communication with Morris' Island was very difficult, and our wounded lay exposed to the hot fire of the enemy. The shells tore up the graves of the dead, adding tenfold horrors to the bombardment.

Under these trying circumstances the order was given for evacuation about six o'clock Sunday evening. Preparations were immediately made, the guns spiked and otherwise rendered useless, and the batteries mined.

The difficult task of transportation of the troops from the Island was successfully effected by barges manned by crews from the gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora, under the command of Lieut. Ward. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which they performed the work, deserves the highest praise.

To the crews of the Chicora and Palmetto State is also due the credit of performing the arduous duty during the siege of Wagner of transporting and relieving the garrisons.

By one o'clock Monday morning the evacuation was completed.

The enemy's howitzer barges appeared during the evacuation, and endeavored to intercept our boats.—Three barges, two containing from fifteen to twenty men each, are supposed to have been captured. The missing boats are said to belong to the Chicora.

A little before three o'clock Monday morning the following was received from Major Elliott, commanding Fort Sumter:

FORT SUMTER, September 9—2.40 A. M.

All the garrison of Morris' Island who came here have been shipped. Lieut. Haskell's boat from the Chicora was captured by a Yankee barge. Two of the crew came to Fort Sumter and report that all our troops had left the Island.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,
Major Commanding.

The last to leave the Island was Col. Keitt and a number of officers who were superintending and attending the embarkation of the troops. A slow match was lighted by Captain Huguenin at Wagner, and by Captain Lesesne at Gregg, but, owing to some defect in the fuses, no explosion took place at either fort.

Thus closed one of the most memorable defences on record. The heroic endurance of our men under such a fire has been beyond all praise, and worthy the emulation of every Southern soldier now fighting for Southern independence.

Our losses during the siege has been about seven hundred; that of the enemy between five and six thousand.

After the evacuation the firing from the enemy gradually slackened, and in a short time ceased altogether. Our batteries on James' Island, however, kept up a steady fire. The news of the evacuation of Morris' Island on Monday morning in the city caused some little excitement, particularly among those who had not heard the report the previous evening. The excitement soon wore off, however, giving place to a feeling of confidence in the final result.

Shortly after ten o'clock Monday morning, the following dispatch was received in the city:

FORT SUMTER, September 7, 1863.

A flag of truce from Admiral Dahlgren, demanding the surrender of this fort, has been received by Lieut. Brown, of the Palmetto State.

(Signed) Major ELLIOTT.

To this the following reply was sent:

HEADQUARTERS, September 7, 1863.

Inform Admiral Dahlgren that he may have Fort Sumter when he can take and hold it—that such demands are puerile and unbecoming; also that no further flags of truce will be received from him or General Gillmore, until they satisfactorily explain their firing on flags of truce from these headquarters on several recent occasions.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

To Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Major Commanding Fort Sumter.

The conclusion of the dispatch may be better understood by giving the particulars of the last gross violation of the usage of civilized warfare:

On Sunday, Commander A. F. Warley went down in the Juno, under a flag of truce to carry certain dispatches, and also with the purpose of discovering the fate of the missing officer. He was fired on fourteen times, but came to anchor under fire, and was met by Ensign Porter. This officer replied to the Commander's inquiries "that he had been away" on Friday night, and that though he had heard that there had been a capture, he was not aware whether Major Warley was among the prisoners or not. He added that he would inquire, and, if Major Warley was a captive, he would inform the Commander when the dispatches were answered. No reply has yet been received.

The enemy advanced very cautiously on the abandoned batteries yesterday. A regimental flag bearing the State emblem of Massachusetts was raised over Battery Wagner, and is supposed to be the flag of the 54th Massachusetts (negro) regiment. The Yankees were observed in considerable numbers walking on the beach at Cummings' Point. Several who appeared to be clothed in officer's uniform mounted the parapet of Battery Gregg, when a well directed shot from Captain Mitchel's battery dropped in the centre of the group, knocking one over and causing the others to make a rapid retreat under cover.

They also succeeded in turning a ten inch Columbiad in Battery Gregg, and commenced firing at Fort Moultrie. A few shots appeared to satisfy them of its worthlessness, for they soon after dismounted the gun, rolling it down into the ditch.

All the Yankee vessels inside the bar, and in Stono, Folly Inlet, and the blockaders, had their flags flying in honor of the evacuation of Morris' Island by our forces.

About half past five o'clock Monday afternoon, five Monitors and the Ironsides moved up into line of battle and opened a furious fire on Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, but principally upon Moultrie. The latter, with battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Simpkins on James Island, replied and opened a vigorous fire from their heaviest pieces upon the Ironsides.

The cannonading was very severe, and lasted about three hours when it ceased. One of the Monitors, it is reported, got ashore. We could not learn what damage was done by the bombardment. The firing between the land batteries was progressing slowly at the time of closing our report, one o'clock Tuesday morning.—One Monitor is still engaged firing upon Sumter.

The following is a list of the wounded received at the

NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL, CORNER OF AMERICA AND CALHOUN STREETS.

Sergt G F McClary, left arm amputated.
Private John Tucker, Company A, 1st South Carolina Infantry.
Private J G Player, Company K, 25th South Carolina Volunteers.
Private L Player, Company K, 25th South Carolina Volunteers.
Private S D Player, Company K, 25th South Carolina Volunteers.
Private T McSwain, Company A, 25th Georgia.
Private W Shahorne, Company A, 1st South Carolina Infantry.
Private James Graham, Company C, 27th South Carolina Volunteers.

CITADEL SQUARE HOSPITAL.

Private L Edmundson, Company F, Thirty-first North Carolina.
Private H Pool, Company D, Thirty-first North Carolina.
Private J Powell, Company D, Thirty-first North Carolina.
Private M Wiggins, Company D, Thirty-first North Carolina.

From the Charleston Mercury, 9th inst.

The Siege—Bombardment of Fort Moultrie—Moultrieville Fired by the Enemy.

The circle of fire gathers closer around our harbor entrance. The monitors and New Ironsides opened fire in earnest yesterday morning upon Fort Moultrie. The guns of that post and the adjacent batteries promptly returned the fire against the iron fleet, which had taken a position about 1200 yards from Fort Moultrie. The contest was maintained with more or less spirit all day long.

About nine o'clock, a. m., one of the enemy's shells, which fell in Fort Moultrie, burst amongst some of our own shells, thus lighting the fuses and causing a terrible explosion, by which seven men were killed outright and eight wounded.

At an early hour in the morning a monitor had got aground northeast of Cummings' Point, and to her our gunners seemed to devote their especial attention. There can be very little doubt that she was badly damaged. The Ironsides (which directed much of her fire at the silent ruin of Fort Sumter,) was also the recipient of a number of shots from Moultrie, and withdrew long before the contest had concluded.

About noon the enemy, by using incendiary shell succeeded in setting fire to the village of Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island. Several houses were set on fire, and the smoke of the conflagration hung over Morris Island long after nightfall.

About four o'clock p. m. the monitors began to recede, two of them being towed off by a wooden steamer. The impression is very general at our batteries that the monitors fared hardly in the fight.

Our works on Sullivan's Island are uninjured.—Amongst the casualties at Fort Moultrie we regret to record the severe wounding of Lieutenant DeSaussure.

The total casualties at Fort Moultrie on Tuesday were 39. Of these 19 were killed and 20 wounded.

From the Raleigh Progress.

Eastern North Carolina.

CHOWAN CO., N. C., Aug. 25.

Up to the middle of this month we had cause for gratitude for our preservation from what are called the "horrors" of war. Beyond the forcible abduction or the running off of our negroes, the taking of teams, and some instances of robbery and violence, we had suffered no wholesale and systematic plundering, oppression and insult such as I have to relate. But now we have to look back upon scenes which but a short time since the youngest of us never expected to witness in our once peaceful region. We are now a plundered, insulted, outraged and humiliated people. I shall speak of only what came under my knowledge. Doubtless other deeds were done which would view with any I have heard of in baseness or atrocity.

About noon on Friday, the 14th inst., the quiet old town of Edenton was rudely startled by several hundred cavalry, under Col. Onderdonk. Nothing could have been more unexpected. Many citizens from the country were in town, several with their families. Not one could escape. The enemy had posted their pickets at every street and corner, and one poor fellow who managed to get without the limits of the town, was overtaken, arrested, carried back, detained for hours on some improbable charge, and released to go home robbed of the only horse and cart which he possessed.—Immediately they began a general seizure of horses, mules, riding vehicles of all kinds, carts and wagons, harness and saddles, in town and country. They had no difficulty in finding what they wanted. They had native negro guides, and it is said some white men, who were familiar with every part of the country.—They remained till Sunday morning, about two days and nights, during which time they excelled themselves in meanness. Every inhabited house in town was searched from cellar to garret for arms, and in most cases, it must be said, with tolerable civility, and under the eye of an officer. Every vacant house was ransacked without ceremony by the rabble of soldiery.—The elegant dwelling of Mrs. Page, for instance, was thronged all of Saturday. A faithful old negro who remains in charge of the premises, says that from early morning till late in the night they were going and coming, swarming through the whole house, examining every piece of furniture, opening doors and drawers, and forcing them with axe or hammer even where the key could be had, emptying boxes of books and pictures, and medicines, each one carrying away something, and taking every key which they could lay hands upon.—This latter circumstance deserves to be noted, for it has occurred elsewhere. Evidently many of the men were jail-birds and convicts, turned out of the penitentiary; professional burglars, thieves or pickpockets, who understand theft as an art, and go prepared with all necessary tools for its practice. Many of them, too, were Germans, Dutch or Irish; but some of the greatest brutes were Yankees without doubt. Such, too, were a great proportion of the officers. Nor were they New England Yankees; they were from New York and Pennsylvania, almost to a man. So great was the rivalry between them, that it is impossible to say which did most stealing; and when questioned about it, they were equally expert in lying evasions or shuffling it off on another. But many thieved with the effrontery which only professional skill can impart, and took no pains to conceal it.

But I extend my narrative beyond its proper limits. Hearing of great destruction at Rev. Dr. Johnston's house, I went and saw for myself. It had been exaggerated, of course, but the fact was bad enough. The villians had held regular orgies there, in which there was mingled something of the ludicrous. Most of the furniture had been left in the house, amongst other things a fine modern piano forte in the parlor, and a very antique one in the Doctor's library at the opposite side of the house. These were both played upon, whilst the house resounded with dancing, above and below, in hall and chamber and piazza. Meantime others entered the pantry, and with sticks wantonly broke crockery and glass, like children. A surplice of the Doctor's, left hanging in the library, was torn into pocket handkerchiefs and distributed among the thieves, whilst pillows and other bedding, and even books from the library, were carried away. But for the faithfulness of the servants in charge of the premises, there is no telling how much more might have been done.

The negroes, everywhere, slave and free alike, were plundered without mercy, of money and every sort of clothing. Women's dressing was as much sought after as men's—and in more than one instance negroes had a shirt or a jacket taken from their backs, whilst not one was allowed to pass them with a good one. They were not only a brutal set, but ragged and filthy in the extreme.

Barns, store-houses and smoke-houses were broken open and plundered of their choicest contents, by order and under the eye of the officers. We expect an army, friend or foe, to forage their horses—but not to steal the subsistence of the people, as these marauders did. Besides these things, insult was added to injury. Never were such a gang of thieves and ruffians seen here—never did we expect such humiliation.

From Edenton they went to Hertford, on Sunday morning. The people had expected them two days, and not a church, of the three in the village, was opened.

They stayed there hardly 24 hours, but long enough to take many horses and to commit some surpassing outrages. They took all the horses of the doctors, and mixed their medicines. They arrested the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the county, at their own homes, compelling them to put on their old uniforms, meanwhile insulting their families and intruding roughly and most needlessly into their sick chambers and crowding around their beds. One of these ladies is now very ill in consequence of fright and agitation, and her life may be the forfeit. The two gentlemen above named, with four or five citizens and several Confederate soldiers from Edenton, were carried away to Norfolk. Such was our experience of Col. Onderdonk and his cavalry, a band of undisciplined, beggarly, ruffianly troopers which would disgrace the Chinese or the Turkish Governments in their weakest administration. And yet these are the soldiers of "the best Government the world ever saw!" A few of the officers, a very few, and a fraction of the privates, were well behaved men, who seemed really to deplore the necessity imposed upon them by the infamous orders of their superiors. But this handful only served to bring out in more shameful contrast the conduct of the many.

The avowed object of this raid, to use a very inadequate term, was the "protection" of our citizens, i. e. the handful of unionists among us, from the Rangers the enemy having received, according to their statements, special dispatches from some of their friends informing them of the reorganization and great increase of those defenders within a short time.

The result of the expedition is the very same as it has been where similar ones have gone. We love the yankees less and our dear country more. God bless and defend her! We are more sternly devoted to our cause and our government than ever, and our women, as elsewhere, displayed the temper of Southern women, of true women.

I cannot forbear one thing more, Mr. Editor. We are pained to hear of a party of this State who seriously think of a reconstructed Union. We by no means desire to see the State overrun by the enemy, but we do sometimes heartily wish that those thus plotting against our liberties might without damage to the State undergo what we have to endure, and experience something of the mercies of the yankee army.

We think it an almost infallible remedy for the disease of unionism. H. A. S.

P. S.—I omitted to mention among the late outrages of the enemy, that the negroes' church in Edenton was robbed of its communion service.

My story was scarcely finished, when the intelligence came that a full regiment of negroes had been placed at Elizabeth City. If this be true, and there is no doubt about it, then "hail horrors, hail!" We may all have to turn Rangers.

Lieut. Gen. Hardee.

The Mobile Register says: We are sure the country will share with us the satisfaction caused by the perusal of the following official announcement of General Hardee. It lifts a weight of anxiety from the public mind, and removes the chief obstacle in the way of a reconstruction of the brave armies that fought at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

We trust that the effect of this very earnest and eloquent address will be, all that the magic of its spirit and its subject demands. Never has the cause stood so much in need of men in the field, and at no former period in the war have our soldiers had the assurance that their blows could be delivered with such feeling, effect upon the enemy, and with such hopeful results of peace. If our men will it, the enemy can be thoroughly beaten in the opening campaign, and if he is, there never will be another to fight through during this war. The Yankees cannot raise another invading army. Defeat now will give Lincoln all he can do to maintain his power and his head at home. There is everything to call our brave boys "once more to the breach." We have not a doubt or misgiving that one more brave and consentaneous pull, a pull with a will and altogether, will end the war and give us liberty and independence.

ENTERPRISE, Miss., Aug. 28, 1863.

By direction of the President of the Confederate States, I assume command of the paroled prisoners of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana, recently forming a part of the garrison of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

I could desire no greater honor than the command of troops whose sufferings and achievements have added to the renown of their country, and compelled the admiration even of their enemies.

The place of rendezvous for all paroled prisoners from the above named States is changed from Demopolis, Ala., to Enterprise, Miss.

In anticipation of an early exchange, the work of re-organization will proceed with energy. The troops must be organized and prepared to take the field when the exchange is effected. All officers and men must be at their posts. They should be there now. To those present at the roll-calls no word is needed. Their daily answers are uttered in the manly tones of duty and honor. Many are absent. They must repair at once to the post of duty. The appeals that meet us on every side are the strongest that in any age have stirred the human heart.

Soldiers! Look at your country—the earth ravaged—property carried away or disappearing in flames and ashes—the people murdered—the negroes arrayed in arms against the whites—cruel indignities inflicted upon women and children. Destruction marks the path of our invaders. Their motto, "Woe to the conquered." He who falters in this hour of his country's peril, is a wretch who would compound for the mere boon of life, robbed of all that makes life tolerable.

Fellow soldiers! There is but one path to follow. It leads to the camp. Come to your colors and stand beside your comrades, who, with heroic constancy, are confronting the enemy. Choose now, between the glory of successfully defending all that entitles you to the name of men, and the infamy of creeping abjectly to the feet of a foe who will spurn your submission and despise your cowardice.

(Official) W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

P. B. ROY, A. A. General.

DEATH OF COL. BRADFORD.—Col. James A. J. Bradford, of the Confederate States Army, died in this town at 4 o'clock this morning. He was a graduate of West Point, of the Class of 1827, and was, we understand, in the 57th year of his age. As Captain in the Ordnance Corps of the old Army, he was Commandant of the Arsenal in this place for probably twenty years. Here his fine and cultivated intellect and warm and generous social impulses drew around him a circle of devoted friends. For a year or two past he has been Commandant of the post of Goldsborough. His health continuing gradually to decline, he came to Fayetteville a few weeks ago to "die among his friends." There is reason to believe that his mind had been turned to the importance of a preparation for the great change which has come to him.—*Fayetteville Observer, 7th inst.*

Farmers and Planters of N. C., do you want to be independant of the North? Then sell your products at living rates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ASSAULT ON FORT SUMTER—THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9, 1863.

At half past one o'clock this morning, the enemy made a determined effort to carry Fort Sumter by assault. The fort was garrisoned by the Charleston Battalion, and commanded by Major Stephen Elliott. The enemy approached in about fifty barges. As soon as they were seen Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee opened upon them simultaneously, with the infantry in Sumter. The Yankees succeeded in landing a portion of their force at the ruins, but after fifteen minutes' contest, in which the Charleston Battalion fought chiefly with brick bats and hand grenades, they were driven back, and retreated in disorder. No account is yet received concerning Yankee loss in killed and wounded. We captured from the assaulting party three stands of colors, four or five barges, eighteen commissioned officers, and 102 rank and file. The prisoners are now coming up to the city. No casualty on our side, our men having good cover. All quiet this morning. A flag of truce boat is coming up from the fleet, but owing to the recent instances of the enemy firing on our flag of truce, theirs will not be received.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9th, 1863.

The enemy was silent to-day. Gen. Beauregard refused to hold any communication with the Yankee flag of truce boat hereafter, until an explanation is given of their firing on our truce boats. The Yankee officers captured at Sumter were naval and marine officers. We also took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Maj. Anderson was compelled to lower and carried away, and which Dahlgren hoped to replace.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10, 1863.

No firing last night except from our Batteries. The enemy is working hard on Morris Island. Prisoners taken in the assault on Sumter were landed in jail last night. All quiet this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10th, 1863.

Nothing of interest occurred here to-day. There has been no firing.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11th, 1863.

Last night we kept up a steady fire against Morris' Island. The enemy did not fire a gun. The Monitors and Ironsides are anchored off Morris' Island, apparently receiving ammunition. No firing this morning.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9, 1863.

In the Virginia Senate Mr. Collier of Petersburg, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to each of the Northern States and demand that they decide by the ballot box whether Virginia shall be separated from them in peace, provided the other States of the Confederacy institute a like commission. The resolution was forthwith considered, and after a short debate was indefinitely postponed; yeas 38, nays 1. [Collier.]

The largest sale of imported goods ever offered in Richmond, took place to-day. Prices were higher than any heretofore obtained.

The news from Charleston to-day has had an inspiring effect.

Confidence is felt here that we shall have good tidings from Tennessee ere long.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10, 1863.

Baltimore and New York papers of the 7th inst., have been received. A letter from Morris Island, Aug. 30th, states that deserters say that there are but twenty-five men in Fort Sumter, and that it will be blown up so soon as an attempt is made to take possession of it.

Burnside entered Knoxville on the 4th inst.

Heintzleman is to command the large force sent to Texas to break up the contraband trade on the Rio Grande.

The Board of Councilmen of New York have passed the three million exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto.

The steamer Germania has arrived at New York with European advices to the 27th ult. There was a report that a Confederate steamer named the Atlanta, had put into Brest for repairs, and having no bill of health was forced to go into quarantine.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says that a number of vessels, on the model of the Alabama, are being constructed for the rebels in French ports.

A memorial from the British Emancipation Society was presented to Russell, on the subject of the iron rams alleged to be in process of construction for the rebel Government in England. The memorial states that two powerful iron plated steam rams are in preparation in the Mersey by the builders of the Alabama, and are expected to sail on the 27th. It does not appear that Russell had taken any action in the matter.

A powerful rebel iron ram, lately built at Liverpool, had put to sea.

The London news says that it is stated that not the least doubt can be entertained that Maximilian has accepted the throne as Dictator to the Mexicans.

A European loan is proposed to start the new government and pay the liabilities.

It is reported Dayton has received instructions to protest against the French proceedings in Mexico.

The Confederate loan is at 24 to 22 per cent. discount, having recovered 3 per cent.

There is nothing new regarding the Polish question.

Liverpool Cotton market firm at an advance.

FROM EUROPE—ANOTHER RECOGNITION HUMBUG—FROM THE UNITED STATES—FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10th, 1863.

The London correspondent of the New York Times, says the Cotton interest in England is on the brink of ruin, in consequence of the deficient supply of Cotton.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald, says that political men of all parties here consider the establishment of the new state of things in Mexico renders the formation of an alliance with the Confederacy an indispensable necessity. It is reported that negotiations are going on to bring about that result. Slidell had a long interview with Drouyn De L'Huys on the 20th and 21st.

A steamer, supposed the Florida, was seen in the channel at Queenstown on the 23rd, evidently on the track of American vessels. The Central Association for the recognition of the Confederate States at Manchester has issued a manifesto strongly urging recognition and the friendly mediation of European powers for the interest of all parties.

Nothing new from the army of Northern Virginia.

Gen. Hood so far resumes command of his division.

Another flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-night.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—THE YANKEES AND TORIES ROUTED, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

A special telegram to the Dispatch, dated Lynchburg, Sept. 10th, says that on Tuesday morning a fight occurred at Telford's Station, [37 miles from Bristol,] on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The enemy were driven back six miles to Limestone Station. There our forces came up with them, and after a short engagement we captured several hundred Yankees and about one hundred East Tennessee tories who had gotten into the block house, from which they were delivering a pretty heavy fire on our troops. Our casualties are slight. The loss of the enemy is not known. Their dead and wounded were carried off to the rear in a train on the railroad. Two hundred and fifty five of the prisoners arrived here this evening. The rumored capture of Crowley, Montgomery, and Nelson, telegraph operators, is unfounded.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TEXAS.

MOBILE, Sept. 9th, 1863.

Excellent wages are being paid in Texas for field hands. Negroes sell at three and four thousand dollars each. Upwards of one hundred thousand slaves have arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi. Planters and speculators are going beyond Shreveport to purchase or hire negroes.

Good beef, on foot, sells at eight cents per pound; vegetables cheap; cattle thirty dollars per head; coffee thirty five cents per lb. in silver, or five dollars in currency, at Brownsville.

The Texas planters are cheerfully according their tithes to the Government.

Thirty-two of Lincoln's Louisiana overseers have arrived at Huntsville, and are to be sent to Eagle Pass. Their liberated country in that region is a desert.

Foolish reports spread through Texas like wild fire. It is reported that President Davis and Gen. Bragg are both dead, and that Gen. Lee has been superceded.

Gen Taylor is in great repute.

Pendleton has been elected Governor of Texas by a small majority. Herbert, Sexton and Branch have been elected to Congress.

Military matters are quiet. The people and troops are prepared to repel invasion. The health of the State is good. The Indians on the frontier are troublesome.

An average of fourteen vessels are constantly off Galveston blockading the port.

Great confidence is felt in Gen. Magruder.

The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly large. There is enough wheat and corn to supply the Western bank of the Missi sippi for two years to come, if not a grain is sown.—At intervals the Summer was very dry. Cotton picking commenced in August. About one hundred and fifty thousand bales of the old and new crop are in the State.

AFFAIRS IN RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1863.

Some soldiers of Gen. Benning's Brigade, apparently led by officers, mobbed the Standard newspaper office last night about ten o'clock, destroying the furniture, threw the type in the street, and destroyed a lot of State printing, &c. Gov. Vance reached the spot after the work of destruction was nearly over, and addressed the crowd, begging them to desist. He rebuked them for the act, telling them that no such example had been set in Lincoln's dominions. The soldiers cheered Gov. Vance and dispersed, and at one o'clock left the city. The building and power press of the office were not damaged. Mr. Holden will resume the publication of the Standard in a few days.

This morning about seven o'clock, some one rung the town bell, and a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the *State Journal* office, turning the contents into the street, breaking up the furniture, &c. The Mayor was sent for, but arrived too late to stop the mob. Governor Vance was sent for, and made a spirited speech. The crowd dispersed, and all is now quiet. No further deeds of violence need be feared from the citizens, if the soldiers are restrained, but further such demonstrations by them will cause another outbreak, and there is no telling where it will end.

FROM THE WEST.

ATLANTA, Sept. 10th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Jackson, Miss., Aug. 7th, says the latest from Vicksburg states that the Upper batteries are manned by negroes. The Yankees are building new fortifications. Edifices which interfere with the new plans of defence are demolished.

Mounted negroes have murdered many citizens at Deer Creek. Among the victims reported are Joseph Clarke, Thos. Hillford, Johnson Hewett and Simms. The Yankees make no effort to restrain them. Mr. Vaughan, near Baker's Creek, has been assassinated.

Osterhaus has been succeeded by Dellisa. His removal is attributed to Gen. Grant.

It is reported that the Southwestern Federal trans-Mississippi expedition has all been worsted. Gen. Smith whipped them at Monroe, La.

The trains from Dalton run regularly. The enemy are threatening Northwest Georgia. Bragg's forces are ready.

The Court of Inquiry in regard to the officers in the Mississippi campaign has been postponed; no reason assigned.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor:—

Permit me through the columns of your Journal to record an act of devotion to principle, one more exalted than which I challenge the annals of history to produce. Flora McDonald's devotion to Charles Edward, as a visible object upon which to lavish her loyalty, the unparalleled heroism of Napoleon's soldiers, willingly courting death to shield his beloved person from harm—will not compare with it.—In history there are various instances wherein men have sacrificed themselves to attain a specific object, and it is no uncommon occurrence for men to brave the perils of instant death to rescue their friends from peril; but how seldom we find individuals, preferring a malefactor's death to a surrender of their principles. We rush to the battle field to gather glorious wreaths from its ensanguined plain, but still buoyed up with the hope that the deadly bullet may not reach us. But in this case there were no such contingencies—no grounds for hope—no personal friend to serve—no emolument or fame to be acquired.

All your readers are conversant with the particulars of the capture of the Maple Leaf by the Confederate officers confined aboard. It was considered marvellous for our officers to accomplish this daring feat, and it was indeed a praiseworthy action, yet the poor old man, bowed down with age and poverty, who perilled his life to feed them, while concealed in the swamps of Currituck, and to prevent their recapture by the Federal cavalry deserved far more praise than they. It happened thus: After the steamer was captured, the captors steered her for the nearest land, and in so doing, they reached the mainland of North Carolina, in Currituck county.

This section of our country, as is well known, is within the enemy's lines—necessarily therefore they were compelled to secrete themselves by day, and depend upon the citizens' hospitality to feed and their loyalty to guide them thro' the country. A few days after their escape, a squad of Federal cavalry in scouring the country to arrest them, came upon the subject of this notice—Dempsey Kight by name—in the highway. A small tin bucket, which the old fisherman was carrying in his hand, attracted their attention. They halted and asked him if he had not been feeding the escaped rebel officers. Too proud to utter a falsehood, he unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative. Whereupon they demanded of him to reveal the place of their concealment, and with threat and blows sought to wrest it from him. But the principle of honor was too strong in the old man's bosom, and to all their importunities he yielded not—their brutality he could not resist. They swore they would have the secret or that he should die. With this intention they hurried him aboard a gunboat and again tendered him the alternatives of death or of compliance with their wishes. He answered that he was convinced that they intended to hang him, but that he was resolved to die before he "would tell where those officers were."—Immediately they suspended him by the neck until life was nearly extinct. They then cut him down, and after reviving him, they repeated the same question and received the same answer. Again his body hung in the air—and when his life was far more spent than before—they again unloosed the halter, receiving as before the same firm denial. Exasperated to fury, they told him that this was his only chance and that they would not cut him down again. Sustained in this hour of sore trial by his sense of honor, which was stronger than his fear of death, the old man replied, that convinced as he was of his approaching end, yet he deemed death preferable to dishonor, and that he was ready to meet his fate. Again and for the third time his aged frame quivered in the agonies of death, and when he had ceased to struggle they once more released him. Applying powerful stimulants they succeeded in restoring him, when with a determination worthy of the elder Brutus, he drew forth a knife and attempted, by cutting his own throat, to free himself of his persecutors. By violence they forced his knife from him, when by a mighty effort he dashed the fiends aside and plunged into the boiling surf to drown himself. With boat hooks they fished him up and baffled by his unyielding will, they permitted him to go ashore. This is a true statement of this infamous transaction. Dempsey Kight still lives and plies his humble calling as a fisherman, and that he is one of God's noblemen, none will gainsay. JULIAN.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—Accounts from Messina state that the volcano of Mount Etna is again vomiting fire and lava. A new eruption is threatened in the direction of Mounte. The inhabitants of Catania are terrified at the formidable noise and the shower of ashes and stones falling in that direction. The population of the mountain have made preparations to quit their dwellings. Their horses are saddled, their cattle gathered, and all their household furniture packed up to be ready for immediate removal. Prayers are offered in the churches, and the relics of saints are to be exposed to the piety of the faithful. Terror prevails among the entire population.

From the Huntsville Confederacy, 4th.

ROSECRANS' ARMY.—We understand, by late arrivals from Chattanooga, that the strength of Rosecrans' army has been ascertained beyond reasonable doubt, to be 66,000, his own force being estimated at 46,000 and Burnside's at 20,000. If we knew Gen. Bragg's force, it would be imprudent to state it, but we may say, we think, without impropriety—that we understand there is less disparity between the two armies than at any former period. It may be encouraging to the country to know that Bragg's officers and troops are in high spirits and sanguine of victory, whenever the battle shall come off.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT'R 17, 1863.

IT is evident that the Northern Government takes great interest in the affairs of Europe, looking upon the difficulties and complications arising out of the Polish question as favourable events for them, since they seriously embarrass the Emperor of the French, and may cause him to abandon, or at least delay, the prosecution of any measures which he may have contemplated with reference to affairs in this country.

The peculiar relations of Poland to the Russian Empire are difficult to understand and would be impossible to explain within the limits of a newspaper article. That they are not satisfactory is made evident by the chronic discontent and ever recurring revolutions in Russian-Poland — These revolutions, or perhaps, since they fail they should be, or at least will be, called "rebellions," at any rate these outbreaks, tend to alarm the other governments of Europe, since there is nothing more contagious. If one oppressed nationality rises up—if one down-trodden people seeks to break the chains which bind it, the impulse is communicated to all other peoples so situated, and the permanence of existing governments is threatened by outbursts which may, at any time, assume gigantic proportions, as was seen in 1848-'9, when monarchies and bureaucracies were swept away, or appeared to be swept away like useless lumber. These simultaneous movements throughout so many countries of Europe, although appearing to be spontaneous and impromptu, had in fact been carefully arranged and concerted by certain leaders whose life business is revolution, who form what they call a sodality, meaning thereby a league, a confraternity, an association, with ramifications throughout the whole continent of Europe.

Smothered Poland forms what our Raleigh cotemporaries would call a volcano, which, if it cannot relieve itself by its attempts at eruptions, causes at each struggle an earthquake that threatens to shake to their foundations the stately edifices of kingly and imperial power by which it is surrounded. If Austria, France, England and Prussia remonstrate with Russia and insist upon the fulfillment, by Russia of treaty stipulations in reference to Poland, it is not that these people care a straw for Poland or the Poles. They act in the interests of their own dynastic rule, and seek to remove causes of irritation which may spread to and involve their own dominions and jeopard their own authority.

By sundry treaties, seperate local legislation, with a responsible ministry, was guaranteed to that portion of ancient Poland still known as the "Kingdom of Poland," but the observance of any such stipulations was repugnant to the wishes of the Russian government and at war with the policy of the Empire, which seeks to concentrate everything in the CZAR, and to establish a perfect uniformity of laws, customs, religion, dress and as far as possible of locks, through all his vast dominions. To the evasions or open violations of the rights guaranteed by treaty the European powers attribute the restless and constantly revolutionary condition of Poland, and hence their representations and remonstrances addressed to Russia; hence the complications likely to result in war.

The marked affiliation between the government of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Yankeeland and ALEXANDER ROMANOFF of Russia has not escaped the attention of the world at large. They each have a Poland of their own. They each violate treaty stipulations and constitutional guarantees. They each deprecate interference between them and those whom they regard as their subjects or wish to reduce to the position of vassals. Beyond question CASSIUS M. CLAY, the LINCOLN representative at the Court of St. Petersburg, has been instructed to do everything that he can to induce the Russian government to give a negative reply to the representations of the other powers, even hinting at the co-operation of the Yankee Navy on sea and the Yankee forces on land, against England in Canada and France in Mexico.—That any actual offensive and defensive treaty has been made with Russia we do not believe, neither could it be concluded without the ratification of the Senate; but we believe that an *entente cordiale*—a full understanding, has been established, the object of LINCOLN of course being to embroil Europe in war—for such must be the result of a persistent adherence to its present ground on the part of Russia. This would tie the hands of the Emperor of France and relieve ABRAHAM from chronic chill at the idea of French intervention. Whether he will succeed or not must depend upon circumstances. It almost looks as though he would. At least a serious embroilment is imminent, as Russia continues firm or obstinate in her position and France and Austria equally determined to insist upon compliance with their demands. England will do nothing but remonstrate, and Prussia is substantially a vassal of Russia.

THE Federal papers are highly jubilant over recent events in East Tennessee, as will be seen by a reference to our telegraphic columns. That they have so far been successful in East Tennessee, even beyond their most sanguine hopes we are forced to admit, but at the same time we have reason to look for a decided change in the aspect of affairs in the southwest, and that at an early day; a change that will more than re-establish our affairs in that section, and strike a blow from which the invaders will not soon recover. How this change is to be effected it is not necessary or proper now to state, but we have the utmost confidence that the means will be found fully adequate to accomplish the ends aimed at. It is evident that these means have not been resorted to a moment too soon and cannot be used too energetically.

THE following will explain itself and show the disposition that has been made of certain funds passing through our hands for our soldiers at Charleston:

HEADQUARTERS, SULLIVAN'S ISLAND,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Sept. 9th, 1863.

Brig. General Clingman, Commanding:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have paid over equally the sum of one hundred dollars, contributed by some gentleman of Sampson county, through Messrs Fulton and Price, for the sick and wounded of your Brigade, to the 51st and 61st N. C. Regiments; the sum of one hundred, contributed by the Chief Mate of Steamer Cornubia to the 8th and 31st N. C. Regiments. Hoping the above distribution will meet with the approbation of the donors, I remain yours,

Very respectfully,
A. M. ERWIN.
Major and Q. M.

Accompanying this is the following brief note from Gen. CLINGMAN, which we take the liberty of copying:

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, Sept. 10th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—*Gentlemen*:—You will see from the accompanying note what use has been made of the donations for the use of our soldiers. Though the South Carolinians are very kind, yet they have so many demands on them for their own soldiers that we need all that can be given from home for our sick and wounded. Please say to the donors that we are very grateful for all such acts.

Very truly yours, &c.
T. L. CLINGMAN.

P. S.—Our brigade has lost, I think, about half of all that have been killed and wounded at Fort Wagner, and they are still ready to do their duty notwithstanding the hard service they have undergone.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Various additional sums for our soldiers, placed in our charge, were forwarded last week by hand, and will, no doubt, in due time be properly acknowledged.

THE County Court for New Hanover County commences its sessions here to-day, WM. A. WRIGHT, Esq., Chairman presiding.—*Daily Journal, 14th.*

Lincoln for Another Term.

By next summer the canvass for the Presidency will have commenced in the Northern States. In little over a year, the election will take place. LINCOLN has already been suggested for re-election in a communication to the *New York Times* said to have been written by SEWARD.

We know that at the first blush, most people here would be apt to regard the idea of LINCOLN's re-election as something too monstrous and impossible for even the Northern States to contemplate, much less to carry out. All see that he is wanting in dignity and character—that even his high position cannot bring him respect, and that he is tyrannical and usurping, unprincipled and faithless. Seeing all this, people cannot bring themselves to believe in the possibility of his re-election, and yet people may be mistaken. He is in power and will make unscrupulous use of that power. His agents and spies swarm everywhere and his patronage is enormous, reaching a disbursement of eight hundred to a thousand millions within the last twelve months He will use the army to ruthlessly suppress free speech and free discussion, while his other army of contractors, whippers in, office holders, speculators and others who fatten on the sufferings of both sections will bring a vast power and influence to bear in his favour.

Besides, he will be supported in solid phalanx by all the ultra abolitionists, who form the back-bone, the muscle and sinew of the party by which he was elected. His party will move on steadily, determinedly, stopping at no obstacles, delayed by no scruples, respecting no rights. Does not history show too many instances of the success of such combinations to permit us to regard the present Lincolnite plot to retain power as otherwise than formidable to us, and dangerous to his own people? We are in the habit of speaking of "the end of LINCOLN's term." We don't think LINCOLN himself looks forward to the end of his presidency quite so soon as the close of the term for which he was elected. We may rest assured that he will shrink from no means, as being too unfair or too low, too illegal or too unconstitutional, to retain power.—peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must, so he retains it.

The coming year will lead to startling developements at the North. It remains to be seen whether the opponents of LINCOLN have sufficient nerve to meet the crisis, or whether they will quietly go under. In estimating what LINCOLN will do, we must make no calculations founded upon any idea we may have formed of his deficiency in personal courage. No man marched forward with a more ruthless determination than MAXIMILLIAN ROBESPIERRE, and yet he was totally devoid of personal courage in the actual presence of danger. Perhaps he went forward in his fearful career because he could not dare either to stand still or to retrace his steps. This appears to be LINCOLN'S position. He and his supporters may think that they are compelled to fight for power as a means of self-preservation, and they will fight recklessly and unscrupulously.

IT APPEARS THAT THE ENEMY when they occupied Battery Wagner, after that work had been evacuated by our troops, instead of hoisting "the old flag"—"the stars and stripes"—"the star-spangled banner," etc., gave to the breeze the State flag of Massachusetts, the head and front of abolitionism, fanaticism, and all other diabolical isms. This was done of course to mark more strongly the nature of the assault and the motives of its leaders, while at the same time it was seized upon as a mode by which an additional insult could be safely offered to the defenders and people of the beleaguered city.

As if still farther to evince their malignity, it has been announced that BUTLER, (the beast,) a Massachusetts man whose infamy is world-wide, is to be put in command of Charleston by the Lincolnites—*when they get it.* He is also to be Military Governor of South Carolina. By the way, *our* Military Governor, Hon. EDWARD STANLY,—has abandoned his post and gone off. We guess he could hardly stand everything, and the Yankee military commanders paid about as much respect to the authority of the Military Governor as they had been and are still in the habit of paying to private property or common decency.

IT is about time for "Rude Boreas, blustering railer," to be getting ready to commence to begin blowing a slight prelude to the equinoxial gales. It is now the 15th of September, and the sun will cross the line, or the line will cross the sun, on the 21st, at which time the days and the nights are of equal length, and neither being able to whip the other, they fight boisterously for the supremacy, and raise quite a gale, not to say a tempest or a hurricane, or even a cyclone, like that which, some years since, swept up the coast, swamped the *Central America*, and rooted up or blew down half the china trees and a third of the mulberry trees in town, likewise miles of fencing, and other things too numerous to mention.

Why should not the winds arise and blow all the monitors ashore, where they would be left high and dry at the receding of the waters, which, in the meantime, had washed all the Yankees and negro troops, with all their works of iniquity, off Morris' Island. The clouds do look as if they expected to raise the wind.

COLS. W. W. KIRKLAND and ROBERT D. JOHNSON, of North Carolina, have been made Brigadiers, their commissions to date from the 29th August and the 1st September respectively.

THE Richmond *Whig* states that official information has reached Richmond that the big Blakely gun at Charleston has burst.

ON last Friday morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen attached to the Mansion House Hotel at the corner of the public square in Charlotte. The kitchen and a two-story wing of the main building were destroyed. Mr. MOORE, the lessee of the house loses over ten thousand dollars; Mr. TRELOAR, the proprietor of the building sustains a loss which cannot be replaced for thirty thousand dollars. Messrs. YOUNG, WRISTON and ORR, of the Rock Island Factory, who had an office in the building, lost some three thousand dollars by having goods damaged or stolen. The boarders also lost largely.

THE following note acknowledging the receipt of $118 50 is from a young gentleman who lost his eye sight in a battle near Fairfax C. H., Va., about one year ago. The Principal, MR. PALMER, of the Institution, informs us that he is making a good start and bids fair to become a first rate scholar. The worthy Principal also informs us that the school is opening well, with the prospect of a large attendance.

We have no doubt if a little attention was paid to the unfortunate in the different counties, that many a child might be made useful to society. The State has provided for all the Deaf, and Dumb and the Blind, and it becomes those who know of cases of this kind to report them to the County Court, especially when they are not able to pay their own expense, and the Court is in duty bound to send them to Raleigh, where they will be taught the rudiments of a trade as well as an education—to some extent at least:

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
Raleigh, Sept. 9th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

GENTS: A few hours before leaving my home in New Hanover county, on the 1st instant, to enter this institution as a pupil in the Blind Department, I received through Mr. G. A. Herring the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents ($118 50), as a donation from my former friends and school mates of Union Academy. I take this occasion, through your paper, to return them my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this testimonial of their esteem and friendship. Very respectfully D. J. MOORE.

THE Southern Literary Messenger for September has been received. It is of the usual standard of excellence. Price $5 a year; $3 for six months.

DURING yesterday and the day before the places of business belonging to citizens of the Hebrew persuasion were closed, it being the commencement of the year according to the Jewish Calendar. The 23d of September, being the DAY OF ATONEMENT according to the same calendar, will be duly observed. It is among the most holy days in the Jewish year.—*D. Journal, 16th*

WE exchange with our cotemporaries in order to get the news, not that we may give our exchange papers away or have them carried off before we have seen them ourselves. When people make free with them they not only annoy us but they occasion us serious loss and inconvenience. We trust that we shall not have to complain again. We dislike to be compelled to lock our doors in this warm weather.

GEN. HOLMES NOT DEAD.—The Mobile Tribune is informed by a gentleman who left Little Rock, Ark., on the 20th ult., that the rumor of the death of General Holmes is not true. Our informant says that he had been very ill, but was rapidly mending. General Price was in command of the forces in that quarter. Latest Northern accounts also represent General Holmes as not dead, but convalescent at the Hot Springs, Ark.

We believe nothing from the West. Everybody lies there apparently.

WE take the following report of the Richmond market from the *Dispatch* of the 14th inst:

MARKET PRICES.—The following prices prevailed at the Second Market Saturday morning for the articles enumerated:—Green Corn $1 50 per dozen, black-eye peas 50 cts. per quart, butter beans $1 per quart, sweet potatoes $1 50 per quart, Irish do. 50 cents per quart, cabbage 50 a $1 50, per head, tomatoes 25 a 75 cents per dozen, egg plant 75 a $1 25 a piece, snaps 75 a $1 per quart, beets 50 cents per bunch of six or eight, okra 50 cents per quart, pumpkins $1 50 a 2 50 apiece, watermelons 75c a $5, muskmelons 25c a $1 25 apiece, grapes 50c per bunch of about half a pint, chickens from 1 to $3 apiece, ducks $5 per pair, beef $1 25 per pound, veal $1 25, lamb $1 a 1 25, mutton $1 a $1 25. smoked sausage $1 25, beef tallow $2 per pound, common bacon *two dollars and a half* per pound, (an abominable extortion.) fish at $1 50 per pound, salt shad $3 a 3 75 apiece, salt herrings (none good in market) $3 a 3 50 per dozen, soap (country) $1 a 1 25. The market was well supplied; but, as the above prices will show, everything was very high.

On Saturday last, Track master Blackhalter, passing on the road between Pocotaligo and Green Pond, discovered a wire attached to the Charleston and Savannah telegraph line, and leading into the woods, followed it until he came in sight of a number of Yankees about 200 yards from the road, having a telegraph instrument at work. He immediately returned to Pocotaligo and gave information to Colonel Stokes, who sent a squad of cavalry in pursuit of them. The Yankees, taking their instrument with them, fled towards Port Royal Ferry, dropping two bags of small wire, in their flight. They were in sight as night came on and hotly pursued at last accounts.—*Sav. Republican, 11th inst.*

Some five or six, including telegraphic operators, have been captured.—JOURNAL.

AN OFFER WORTHY OF A HERO.—On the last day of our occupancy of Morris' Island, the gallant Col. Keitt of South Carolina, was in command of the forces. Everything looked gloomy enough, but the heart of our heroic Colonel never quailed for a moment. About midday, and in the midst of the terrific bombardment from sea and land, he despatched Gen. Beauregard as follows:

"Will the boats be here to-night for garrison? If so, at what time? If our sacrifice will be of benefit to the cause, say so: and I will storm the enemy's works at once, or lose every man on this Island—the enemy is within 50 yards of us and by day-dawn they will be upon us—therefore we should assault them to-night. L. M. KEITT.

Meeting of the People of Guilford.

Pursuant to a notice requesting a meeting of the citizens of Guilford to assemble in the Court house in Greensborough, on Saturday the 5th instant, "in order to give expression to their views and opinions on public affairs at this momentous period in the history of our country," quite a large number of the people from all sections of the county assembled at the time and place appointed

The meeting was organized by calling Peter Adams to the Chair, and appointing C. W. Thacker and A. W. Ingold Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of ten, consisting of Ralph Gorrell, Archibald Willson, J. T. Dodson, J. A. McLean, C. H. Wiley, J. W. Stewart, Cyrus Wheeler, Richard Sterling, Joseph A. Weatherly and W. H. Reece, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

Mr. Gorrell, on behalf of the committee, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, but one man in the large assemblage retaining his seat.

WHEREAS, We are in the midst of a revolution in which our lives, our liberty and our property are placed in the most imminent peril; and whereas an unjust war is waged against us by our enemies for no other reason than that we refuse to be their slaves—a war unparallelled in the history of civilized nations for its cruelty and ferocity, and which has been seldom equalled, in its atrocity, in the annals of savages and barbarians; and whereas, this unrighteous war is waged against us by the existing Government of the United States with the avowed purpose of reducing the people of these Confederate States to subjugation and ruin the most abject and overwhelming, they refusing even to listen to any terms to mitigate the horrors of the strife which they are waging, and to put it upon the well established principles of civilized warfare; and whereas, we most bitterly deplore the continuance of the bloody strife, and desire that its horrors be brought to a speedy termination; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly desire that this cruel and bloody war in which we are engaged may be brought to a speedy close; that the lives of our brave soldiers may be preserved, and that peace with all its blessings may again smile upon our land; but we can be satisfied with no peace established upon any basis short of the acknowledgment and independence of the Confederate States; and we earnestly recommend to our authorities to embrace every opportunity for negotiating with our enemies for peace upon the basis of entire separation and independence whenever they shall manifest any disposition whatever to treat on that subject.

Resolved, That we, the people of Guilford, have unabated confidence in the justice of our cause, and that, relying upon the protection and power of Divine Providence, we will continue to sustain it with all the means in our power against our cruel, relentless and blood-thirsty enemies.

Resolved, That our soldiers in the field, in all their perils, trials, privations and self denials, have our warmest sympathies and thanks; that the valor and prowess exhibited by them in defending their country's rights, have appalled the enemies, surprised the world, and commended them to the highest consideration and gratitude. They have acquitted themselves like heroes determined to be free, and have covered themselves with undying honor and fame.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the political integrity and patriotism of President Davis and Governor Vance, and we pledge to their respective administrations our cordial support and co-operation in the cause in which our country is now engaged.

Resolved, That it is our duty as good and orderly citizens to submit to all laws which have been constitutionally enacted, as long as they remain in force.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the World and Patriot, and that all papers in the State friendly to the cause of the South be requested to copy.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Scheck, Col. Rodman, Hon. J. M. Morehead and Ralp Gorrell, Esq., when on motion of Richard Sterling, adjourned *sine die*.

PETER ADAMS, Chairman.

C. W. THACKER, }
A. W. INGOLD, } Secretaries.

Both the "Greensboro' Patriot" and the "Way of the World," speak of the meeting as unusually large, representing all portions of the county, and of the addresses delivered as able, eloquent and impressive.—JOURNAL.

The editor of the Chattanooga *Rebel* is a jolly fellow. See how indifferent he is to the shells of the Yankees:

At this writing, 12 o'clock M., the enemy are shelling the town vigorously. Our sanctum and our solitary printer, with his "case" and composing stick, are removed to the basement of the Bank of Tennessee.—Excited individual next door can be heard frantically imploring our neighbor Haskell to open his door. The voice is evidently that of a "dry" soldier. At least we judge so from the huskiness of his throat. Possibly wan's a drink. Probably won't get it, as Haskell has retired to his earthworks.

Boom! Whizzz!! goes another and another angry shell.

"Oh, Mr. Haskell!" goes voice outside.

Boo room-BOOM! ker-gip

"HASKELL! open the door!"

Crash came a shell over the roof, struck a Chattanooga hog in the side, and sent him squeaking to the happy hunting grounds.

Soldier couldn't stand it any longer. He broke. We can hear the retreating echoes of his footsteps.—Haskell has at length opened the door and calls after him: "What do you want?"

Reply in the dim distance: "Oh, you're too late. 'Spect a man to have nine lives like a cat, and git murdered for one drink?"

Drama closes. Scene shifts! Suthin' rumbles!—Exeunt, at a double quick.

From the Western Democrat.

A Glance at the Record.

Inasmuch as the Raleigh Standard is at the head of a faction in this State which is doing the Confederate cause and Government much harm, we propose to prove that the editor of that paper was an original secessionist, and did as much as any man in the South to bring on the war. We do this not merely for the purpose of convicting Mr. Holden of gross inconsistency, but to show those persons who have been acting on his advice and holding "public meetings," denouncing secessionists and passing treasonable resolutions, that they have been deceived and urged to a course which will cause them and their children many bitter regrets hereafter. We want to show them that if they denounce any Southern man it ought to be the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, who, for many years past, when the country was enjoying peace, threatened war and excited the people against the old Union. And we now warn those people who are following Mr. Holden's lead that when they get into difficulty, and trouble comes upon them, he will desert them as he did, the secessionists.—If they will examine his present course they will see it is artful cunning; he denies having said that *he* is in favor of reconstruction, but he publishes communications and proceedings of meetings favoring it. If the South gains her independence (and she certainly will) the Editor of the the Standard don't intend that any open declaration in favor of reconstruction shall appear on the record against *him*, although it will appear against others who acted from his promptings. He will *then* assume an air of innocence and leave his duped and misled co operators to suffer. The man who instigates another to commit a crime is just as bad as if he had committed it himself.

But let us refer to Mr. Holden's record and see if he was not an original secessionist—let us judge him by his own declarations. In the Standard of December, 1850, he said:

"We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union—that there is no help from oppression *except* by revolution. In other words, that the States are the creatures of, and dependents on the Federal Government, and of course subject to physical coercion. Such an assumption we humbly submit is unsupported by any testimony derived from the Constitution itself or from any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is moreover at war with all regular ideas of free republican government. * * We hold that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from going out."

Did Mr. Yancey or any other man ever use stronger language in favor of secession than the above? and has the man who penned the above any right to denounce and abuse secessionists? Let any candid, honest man answer and say if the above declaration does not convict the editor of the Standard of being an original secessionists.

From the Standard of the same date we also copy the following:

"All we now ask of the free States is to cease the agitation of the slave question in Congress and to carry out the fugitive slave law in its letter and spirit. Let them do this and we march on together—let them refuse and we DISSOLVE! This is strong language, but we have weighed it and have given utterance to it with deliberation and solemnity. Here we stand. If this confederation of States *must* perish: if their common flag, raidiant with achievements as immortal as the stars that cluster on it, must be torn and trampled in the conflict, and if brothers must be converted into deadly foes over the very graves of their fathers who won their liberties the Ruler of Nations who judges justly, and all posterity upon this continent, will hold the slaveholding States guiltless of this inexpiable crime."

Here is a direct threat to dissolve the Union accompanied with the declaration that in such an event the slaveholding States will be held guiltless. Yet the author of the above paragraph is now continually blaming citizens of the slaveholding States for the dissolution after the free States had refused to execute the fugitive slave law, and after they had denied us our rights. Did any one ever see such inconsistency? Why don't his "public meetings" put the blame for the war where it belongs?

And the Standard of September, 1856, gave vent to its sentiments in the following style:

"The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could carry on no government in the South. No true or decent southern man would accept office under him, and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee Abolitionists."

In another article, same date, the Standard declared that

"They (Fremont and Dayton) stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters *the mortal enemies of every man woman and child in the Southern States.—We regard them as personal* mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we dot believe they will, the result will be a separation of the States. No human power could prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not."

Again, in October, 1856, the Standard said:

"If they (the Northern people) will not respect our rights we must *make* them do it. If we yield, they will trample upon us, if we beg they will despise and scourge us. If the white people of the South should do what is impossible, if they should make up their minds to submit for the sake of the Union to the rule and to the measures of such men as Fremont and Banks, and Giddings, and Burlingame, they will deserve all the deep and unspeakable degradation to which they will descend"

We give the above three paragraphs merely to show that the editor of the Standard was a strong disunionist in 1856, and urged the people not to submit to the election of a Black Republican President.

But we now call particular attention to what the Standard said a few months before Lincoln's election. We quote as follows from the Standard of January, 1860:

"If a Black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, we will go with the South—we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and the Cowpens, and we will do it, clinging to the constitution and despising the forms of a vicious, oppressive and usurping Union. That will be its character under Black Republican rule, and for one we will never bow our head to its degrading yoke. We mean what we say. We have considered the whole subject calmly, and we are prepared for the consequences."

That was pretty brave talk before the war, but how has the editor of the Standard talked since the war commenced—how does he now talk? Instead of standing "side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina," he is now trying to arouse a prejudice against them in this State to the injury of the cause in which the true men of the South are engaged. If he had kept his promise he would not now occupy the unenviable position of being denounced as untrue to the land of his birth by thousands of his fellow citizens.

We submit to the public the above extracts from the Standard, with the confident belief that we have established the fact that Mr. Holden was not only an original secessionist, but that he did much to bring on the present war. We suppose these extracts will open the eyes of the men who have been denouncing secessionists and at the same time endorsing W. W. Holden. The fact is, whilst we and others were trying to save the Union if it was possible to maintain our rights in it, the editor of the Raleigh Standard continued to agitate and excite the people; such men urged on the war, but after it began some of them, like Mr. Holden, became frightened, changed their tune, and commenced murmuring, growling and creating divisions among the people of the South.

Just before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, Mr. Holden declared his unwillingness to take Mr. Douglas to save the democratic party from disruption or to save the Union. "We speak from personal knowledge." It is true, he came back from the Baltimore Convention a Douglas man, but it was then too late to save the party which it was thought could save the Union. It certainly does not become the Standard to hold up holy hands and accuse others of being "destructives." If any one is a destructive in this country, we say to Mr. Holden, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man."

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Are We All Ready.

We do not mean here and now to inquire whether we are all ready to shoulder a musket and go forth in battle array to meet the common enemy of us all, now pressing on with all the energy of revenge and malice, for it is impossible that all should be thus far ready, nor is it necessary. Nature is frugal of her gifts, and life not extravagant in its requisitions. Some are called to one field of action, some to another—not all to the same. The soldier is essential to our national salvation; but in other walks of life, men, and women too, are called upon most sternly to act their parts so as to aid the great work in which we are engaged—the conquering of a peace from the Yankees, and the permanent establishment of the independence of the Confederacy, and a good Government afterwards for us and our children.

While the army is the mainstay of the Republic, and without it we should be overwhelmed and irretrievably ruined and dishonored, yet all cannot be soldiers. It is appointed unto some to give their bodies a sacrifice on the altar of their country, and none can say that the armies of the Confederacy have not done their duty fully, faithfully, heroically. But it is appointed unto all men to do their own duty, each for himself and not for another, in whatever position he may be placed.—No man can be said to have fulfilled the design of his creation, except he has discharged the duty incident to his sphere. And in all soberness and earnestness we would ask each individual, and we would have him ask the question of his own heart, in candor and sincerity, "Are you ready?" Are we all ready and willing, each and every one of us, to do fully and cheerfully, and with all our might, soul and body, to the best of our ability, means and opportunity, that which is required of us by the exigencies of these perilous times? If we are not there is very little hope for us. We may call on Hercules, we may hug the delusion to our bosoms that heaven is on our side, but there is no promise of help except to those that help themselves to the utmost they can do, and then they very seldom need from others.—We may fast and pray, and sit in the synagogues and go about asking the news, and hurrah for the victory when it is over, and droop away when disaster comes, but thereby we are not doing all we should and must do, for faith without work is dead.

It is not sufficient that we believe that we can never be conquered; we must work to make assurance doubly sure. There is nothing of which we are more thoroughly convinced than this, that without unity and harmony of action, and the utmost exertion that we are all capable of, in our respective places, the revolution must fail, and the South become a conquered people. But it is almost a demonstrable proposition, that with united energy, and unswerving determination, and unflinching sacrifice, and unfaltering discharge of our whole duty, subjugation is an impossibility. But are we doing, and ready and willing to do the whole of what is required of us? We greatly fear not. Have we degenerated? Yes, we have, not physically, but morally. Our enemies, and the enemies of our system the world over, say that slavery has produced degeneracy morally and physically. But slavery, in our opinion, has nothing to do with it, except to prevent moral degeneracy. We have been debauched, in fine, by the political life we have led for the past 20 or 30 years, which has been but a tissue of hypocrisy, deceit and humbuggery. It has been sadly at war with the manly and heroic virtues, truth, honor, patriotism and self-denial.—The war itself has debauched us. It has not debauched the armies, for none will say they are lacking either physically or morally. Better armies the world never saw, nor more skillfully managed in the actual conflict. But the people at home are demoralized, and they are not doing their whole duty, and they know it. An inordinate desire for gain has seized upon all, or nearly all, which is sapping the very foundation of our moral life, and threatens more serious and enduring danger than any army with banners. There must be a change or we are undone. Turn about from your ways, misguided people, and do just what you know you ought to do, and do it with all your might. Go into the army, all that can and ought to go, and go at once and with alacrity; and you that remain at home resolve sternly from this time forward to resist all allurements, and to do just what your own conscience tells you ought to be, and must be done, not for your own ease or comfort, but for the good of your country and its imperilled cause.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A Black Man Challenges Ex-Senator Pugh to Mortal Combat.

To the Hon George E. Pugh:

SIR—In your speech published in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th instant you make the statement that in your opinion, one regiment of good Democrats could put to flight all the colored troops that have been enlisted by the President of the United States. In order to test your sincerity, I make to you this proposition, presuming you to be one of the good Democrats referred to: My mother was an African woman, my father a white man—one of the first families of the South. I am, therefore of the list of persons to whom you refer, so far as lineage is concerned; furthermore I am less in stature, and of less weight than yourself, being somewhat older. I propose, therefore, in order to test the question of prowess, to fight you, in any manner, and with any weapon and at any time which will suit your convenience, in order to set at rest and finally dispose of this much agitated question. I remain, respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON Y. TOOMBS,
Cincinnati, P. O.

The pearl fishery of Ceylon has this season opened nine millions of oysters, and found therein half a million dollars' worth of pearls, which indicates a good time in that line of business.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12, 1863.

There was considerable firing last night, chiefly from our batteries. All is quiet this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept 13th, 1863.

All has been very quiet for two days past. The enemy has made no new movements of late. Three of the Monitors have gone off, nobody knows whither.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14th, 1863.

Nothing to vary the monotony here to-day. Very little firing. Some anxiety prevails to hear from Bragg

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14th, 1863.

The enemy is perfecting his arrangements for the permanent occupation of Morris Island. They have erected a telegraph along the whole length of the Island, and are converting Battery Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging the bomb-proofs, etc.

The Yankees fire occasionally from Battery Gregg on the boats plying in the harbor.

A Yankee reconnoitering party, including a Chaplain. Lieutenant, Telegraph Operator and a negro soldier, were captured on Saturday on the Savannah Railroad below this city. They had tapped our wires, endeavoring to obtain information, but got none.

Slow firing continues this morning, mostly from our batteries.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15, 1863.

The weather here is variable, and the equinoctical gale is daily expected. The enemy is building a telegraph line from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, along the South Carolina coast to Cumming's Point. Our batteries continue to annoy the enemy occasionally. Nor other firing heard.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY—FROM THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO—REBELLION IN SAN DOMINGO—YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

RICHMOND, September 12th, 1863.

Col. H. W. Allen, of Louisiana; Col. L. A. Battle, of Alabama; Col. Goode Bryan, of Georgia; Col. W. W. Kirkland, of North Carolina; Col. Robert D. Johnston, of North Carolina; Col. W. M. A. Quarles, of Tennessee; Col. William E. Wickham, of Virginia, and Col. M. C. Butler, of S. C., have all been promoted to Brigadier Generals—the last two in the cavalry service.

The Baltimore American, of the 10th inst., contains a telegram from Cincinnati, Sept. 9th, which says that Crittenden's division of Rosencrarz's army took possession of Chattanooga on that day, the Confederates having evacuated the town.

Advices from Mexico confirm the occupation of Tampico by the French, with but slight resistance. Tucalcaminigo has also been occupied. Miriam has given his adhesion to the new order of things.

Another rebellion has broken out in San Domingo.

The Yellow Fever is raging at Havana considerably.

Gold in New York 132½.

FROM RICHMOND—LATER NORTHERN NEWS, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13th, 1863.

The train from Hamilton's crossing brings a report that the Yankees appeared in considerable force opposite Fredericksburg on yesterday, and it was supposed would attempt to cross the river this morning.

Baltimore papers, of the 12th inst., contain despatches dated Knoxville, Sept. 6th, which say that the great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—A great but bloodless victory. The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation. Thousands of people lined the way with shouts and tears intermingled with martial music. Joy reigned supreme.

Burnside's address to the soldiers and people assured them protection, and while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government.

Col. Gilbert is appointed military Governor, and General Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

An official report from Burnside, dated Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9th, says that the garrison here, consisting of over two thousand men, and fourteen pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M., to-day, without a fight.

A despatch from Rosencranz' camp, near Trenton, Ga., Sept. 9th, 8:30 P. M., says that Chattanooga is ours without a struggle. East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon—those North of the River are crossing.

New Orleans dates of the 6th, via Cairo, by an officer from Brashear City, state that a deserter reports the whole rebel force in Louisiana at not over ten thousand men, scattered from Brashear City to Opelousas and Alexandria, under command of General Taylor, whose headquarters are at Alexandria.

Dates from the City of Mexico have been received via San Francisco, to the 15th August. Miramon has been appointed by Forey commander of the Mexican forces. The Triumvirate had notified the representatives of foreign Governments that a legal government was provided for Mexico and requested them to recognize the Triumvirate as constituting such government. The American (Lincoln) and Central American Ministers replied that they must recognize the Juarez government until further instructions from their governments. Comonfort and Dolads had published strong appeals urging the Mexicans continue to respect the French. It was reported on the authority of an escaped Federal soldier, that the Confederates under Price and Marmaduke were evacuating Little Rock, Arkansas, with the intention of making a stand at Washington.

The Baltimore Republican has been suppressed by order of Gen. Skenck, and the editors and proprietors sent across the lines, with peremptory orders that if they returned during the war they would be treated as spies

Last Thursday Archbishop Purcell left Cincinnati for the purpose of visiting the Confederacy. He would go to Mobile first.

Recruiting having failed to fill up the quota of Ohio, an order has been received from Washington to enforce the draft.

A fire on Friday morning destroyed the Boiler Works and Machine Shops of the Globe Iron Works, in South Boston. It will cause a delay in the construction of the two monitors building there.

Minister Adams, in his latest dispatches, says he is still of opinion that the rebel army will be permitted to sail.

Exciting reports are in circulation in Kansas of another invasion of the State by Quantrell, who has at least one thousand men near the Kansas line. Mayor Anthony of Leavenworth, has been released. The British prize steamer Peterhoff has been purchased by the War Department.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Enquirer, from Orange C. H., Sept. 13th, says that the enemy, with artillery, infantry and cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock this morning at Stark's and Kelly's Fords, co-operating with a force which for some time has been encamped on this side the River at the Rail Road Bridge, and attempted to surprise us, but failed.—Our cavalry and artillery made a stand at Brandy Station, fought them, but were forced to give back before very superior numbers. At last accounts the enemy held Culpepper Court House, our cavalry still falling back. Our loss not over thirty, so far as heard from. Nearly everything was removed from Culpeper C. H. before the enemy got possession. The advance of the enemy is believed to be a reconnoissance in force. Fighting was still going on at four o'clock.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14th, 1863.

The reports from Fredericksburg of a threatened attempt of a force of Yankees to cross the river at that place is not true.

Nothing additional from the Upper Rappahannock, except the report of a renewal of the fight at Culpeper to-day.

It is understood that the exchange of prisoners at City Point will be renewed in a few days.

The Virginia Legislature has passed an act authorizing the reception of all issues of the Confederate Treasury in payment of taxes, and other State dues. The subject of the punishment of desertion from the army is under consideration. The Senate has already passed a bill to punish all persons harboring deserters with a severe penalty. Another bill is pending to out-law deserters.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE AND SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEO., Sept. 12, 1863.

On Friday, 21st August, a portion of Rosencrans's cavalry fired across the Tennessee river into Chattanooga for a few days, and feints were made at Harrison's, twenty miles above Chattanooga, and below at Bridgeport. By the 26th the enemy had crossed at Bridgeport, the small force then at that point falling back, Chattanooga was evacuated by the citizens. The enemy's movements were slow and cautious. At length passing down Willis Valley, through Dade county, Ga., in considerable force, to flank Bragg's army on the left by way of Rome, their cavalry reached Alpine in Chattooga county, Ga., on the Georgia and Alabama line, twenty-eight miles Northwest of Rome. On the 9th September they had a skirmish with Col. Avery, commanding the 3d and 4th Georgia cavalry who fell back after a hard fight. The movement was anticipated. Meantime most of Burnside's forces are understood to have joined Rosencranz and pressed in considerable force on towards Bragg, through the gaps of the mountains in Walker and Chattooga counties, Georgia. Small parties of the enemy's cavalry have visited Tunnell Hill, Catoosa and Dalton on the State road. It is reported Gen. Forrest was wounded in a skirmish near Dalton yesterday. It is believed the main body of Rosencranz's army have fallen back to Chattanooga. He has been repulsed, and it is believed still refuses to give Bragg battle, but will aim at wintering in Chattanooga.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

MARIETTA, GA., Sept. 14, 1863.

The train from Atlanta yesterday morning run off the track two miles above here. No damage done, but the train was delayed, and, running out of schedule train time, collided with a special train last evening, near Etowah, killing some fifteen soldiers and wounding forty. The passenger train from Atlanta, this morning, is delayed here.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Sept. 14th, 1863.

Advices from the front state that General Bushrod Johnson and General Forrest were skirmishing with the enemy near Dalton on Friday. General Forrest was slightly wounded, but is still in the saddle. The Yankee advance was at Tunnell Hill on Friday night, and our forces were concentrating to meet them. It is reported that General Wheeler had a skirmish near Lafayette on Friday. The enemy being too strong, Gen. Wheeler fell back.

On Saturday Gen. Buckner took three hundred prisoners at McLemon's gap. A general engagement is thought imminent.

A collision occurred on the W. & A. R. Road on Friday night, near Atlanta. About 30 were killed and wounded, principally soldiers.

FROM JACKSON, MISS

JACKSON, Miss Sept. 11th, 1863.

All is quiet in front. No news of any kind within the last forty-eight hours. The cavalry under General Lee was reviewed yesterday at Vernon by General Hardee.

THE FIGHT AT BRANDY STATION.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1863.

In the fight at Brandy Station on Sunday, General Stuart lost two pieces of his horse artillery. The enemy has advanced to the Rapidan, and skirmishing was going on all day yesterday between cavalry and sharpshooters. It was thought that a general engagement may occur near Orange Court House to-day.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15th, 1863.

All is quiet on the Rapidan to-day, and the prospect of an engagement is diminished. We lost twenty-three killed and wounded in the artillery duel at Raccoon Ford.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept 15th, 1863.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to-day, bringing three hundred and fifty paroled convalescent prisoners.

Baltimore papers of Saturday afternoon contain a telegram from Fortress Monroe which announces the arrival from Charleston bar of advices to the 9th inst. The only allusion made to the repulse of the attack on Fort Sumter is, that a small boat expedition left the squadron on the night of the 8th to storm Sumter, but was repulsed with the loss of a number killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

It is reported that Gen. Burnside has tendered his resignation.

The military road from Nicholsville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., will be pushed forward with great rapidity. One thousand men to the mile will soon be employed.

Charles Sumner addressed a large meeting at Cooper Institute, in New York, on Thursday, on foreign relations.

New Orleans dates of the 5th state that the whole army of the Gulf is in motion; destination not stated.

Gen. Grant, while attending a review, was thrown from his horse and injured internally. His injuries are not dangerous.

The City of Manchester has arrived with European advices to the 3d. It is reported that the French Cabinet had under debate the expediency of recognizing the South, but no decision had been arrived at.

Some of the French journals recommend the seizure of the Florida at Brest.

Cotton was quiet at a decline of ½d.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15, 1863.

There was considerable firing to-day from our batteries against the enemy. A magazine at one of our James Island batteries exploded accidentally this morning, killing a lieutenant and five men.

From the Columbus Ga., Sun.

THE SITUATION.—The grand drama is drawing to a close; the *denouement* will soon be revealed; expectation is on tiptoe. Chattanooga and the whole line along the Tennessee has been evacuated by our troops. Our lines now extend from Cleveland to Dalton, and from thence to Kingston. Rosecrans, with a boldness foreign to his character, and ignoring the usual policy of the Abolition Generals, has thrown a heavy column of infantry across the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and turning the chain of mountains by Will's Valley, is marching in the direction of Rome. His force is reported by our scouting parties variously at from 40,000 to 80,000.

Our army is on the move also. The enemy's movement has been anticipated, and a full division of our troops are in advance of him in Will's Valley, bearing upon and checking his right wing; whilst the main body of our forces are concentrating in the direction of Dalton, Kingston and Lafayette, the enemy being between them and the Tennessee river. The hostile forces are therefore in a fair way to meet somewhere in the vicinity of Estanaula or Coosa rivers.

Whilst it is true that the whole line of the river and railroad from Huntsville to Knoxville is in the hands of the enemy, a decided victory—not a Murfreesboro' or Perryville affair—would compel the foe to abandon the whole country at once. If there is to be a fight we hope this will be the result. The only cause for apprehension is, that Rosecrans will in all probability decline a general engagement, fortify Chattanooga, and prepare to organize and abolitionize the State Government of Tennessee. We are assured, however, that every effort will be made to force him into battle, and if these efforts prove successful, the "Situation" will soon undergo a very material change.

From the Baltimore American.

Treatment of Rebel Prisoners.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has a long article complaining of the manner in which rebel officers, prisoners in the hospitals at Harrisburg, are lionized, feasted, &c., by some of our officers, and the Copperheads of that place, and says:

"We have been reliably informed, that the wives and daughters of men who are notorious Copperheads, have visited our hospitals to exchange cards with rebel officers; and, on one occasion, when a squad of these cut-throats were being paroled, preparatory to removal, some of our fashionable ladies have literally covered the ragged ruffians with their caresses, begging from them their addresses, that they might write to them, and asking, as a special favor, that they would make their residence their home when next they come to the capital of Pennsylvania. And this all transpires in the presence of our own wounded heroes, who are the while the subjects of the contempt of these women!

"There are men, (?) too, in the city of Harrisburg, who can scarcely contain their rapture or suppress their sorrowful indignation at sight of a rebel prisoner. We have seen such as these deal out greenbacks to rebel prisoners, while a sick Union soldier has been spurned from their presence! We have seen men at the rail road depot rush to greet filthy rebels as they arrived here, prisoners, under the escort of Federal soldiers, just as if such wretches were victors fresh from the battles in favor of the Government, than what they really are, fiends from a struggle in which they fought to destroy liberty's *last* refuge—religion's sacred abode!"

BEST RIGHT TO THE BED.—One night, a judge, a military officer, and a priest, all applied for lodging at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called on to decide which had the better claim of the three.

"I have lain fifteen years in the garrison of B," said the officer.

"I have sat as judge twenty years at R," said the judge.

"With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years, in N," said the priest.

"That settles the dispute," said the landlord. "You, Mr. Captain, have *lain* fifteen years; you, Mr. Judge, have *sat* twenty years; but the aged pastor has *stood* twenty-five years, so he certainly has the best right to the bed."

in the 61st N. C. Troops.

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look calmly at the danger that surround us, and as good citizens and true patriots perform our respective parts in the great drama that is being enacted. If we are strong enough to fight, let us take the field, and if we cannot fight, let us be cheerful and hold up the hands of those that can fight. Above all, let us look aloft and keep our eyes upon the Pilot who stands by the helm, and be willing to sink or swim with the ship.

The following letter from a person on board the Confederate steamer Florida is published:

ON BOARD C. S. STEAMER FLORIDA, }
Brest, August 24, 1863. }

Gentlemen:—We arrived here yesterday from a cruise, having touched at Queenstown on the 17th and landed Everett, 1st Lieutenant; Garetson, Surgeon; and Hunter, Midshipman. We then cruised about off Tuskar Rock light. We went off the Channel and outside in chasing four or five vessels. On the 22d we succeeded in capturing the American ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for New York, stripped her of what was necessary, and set her on fire. We then stood off some thousand to twelve hundred yards, and fired three broadsides into her, as much for practice as for sinking her speedily.—There were two or three vessels in sight at the time. We brought her crew to this port.

The Confederate steamer Atlanta reported as being overhauled in the dock-yard at Brest, is no other than the celebrated Confederate steamer Alabama, whose bottom was so foul that her speed was materially lessened.

Ruins Make Forts.

BY W. GILMORE SIMMS, ESQ.

"It, Colonel Moultrie," said General Lee, "we must abandon this fort." "Abandon it!" said Moultrie—"never!" "Why, sir, do you suppose you can ever hold it against a British fleet?" "Why not?" "Why, sir, it is a mere slaughter pen. Sir Peter will batter it down about your ears in half an hour." "The devil he will!—Then, sir, we'll fight him from behind the ruins, and he shall never land!" "Pshaw, sir! Do you not see that Sir Henry Clinton, with two thousand grenadiers, is ready on Long Island to take you in the rear?" "He will swallow your regiment at a mouthful!" "They will find us monstrous hard feeding, sir, and will need a [illegible] tion." *Old MSS.*

I.

Hear a voice from the past, O! my people!
Words of yore, the war beacon of [illegible],
And the war [illegible] at dawn, from St. Michael's old
steeple,
Cried out, that the fleet of the British drew nigh!
And the mortal terror, in many a spirit,
Bade them crouch to the danger, or suddenly fly;
While a few brave souls, such as freemen inherit,
Prompt, steady, ready, to conquer or die!

II.

Hear what was said by the gallant old Moultrie,
As he paced the gray sand hills of Sullivan's Isle,
When the [illegible] General, Charley Lee, the [illegible],
Came down to examine his palmetto pile:
"This fort is a slaughter-pen, General, your powder
Cannot keep it in face of yon dreadful array;
Those frigates will batter it down in an hour,
And [illegible]
[illegible]

III.

"They will find us hard feeding," replied the old soldier,
As he [illegible] his pipe to deliver its smoke;
"They may batter us down, but behind the grim ruin
We'll make a good fight as from breastwork of oak.
Ruins make good forts, Sir, if we are but true men,
To man them, well knowing the prize we've at stake;
We shall play them such bowls that the insolent foemen,
Shall never dare land the old ruins to take!—

IV.

"Do you keep your city, as I will this island,
And make of its ruins a bulwark and fort;
And from seashore and coast, to the [illegible] land and high-
lands,
Never doubt, Sir, that Fame shall make goodly report!
Let them batter down dwellings, and minsters and towers,
What though pillar and temple no longer may stand,
Let us build [illegible]—the rest is all ours,
And the song of our Liberty loud in the land!"

From the Manchester Guardian, August 29.

The English Press on Confederate Rams.

The dull season is relieved by a renewal of fuss respecting vessels which are being built, as it is alleged, for the Confederate service, in the Mersey and the Clyde. We are given to understand by a class of political agitators who desire to be supposed to mean more than they say—and who certainly must mean a great deal if that be the case—that the Palmerston government may expect to hear of it again in a rather unpleasant manner, if they do not summarily arrest a portion of the business presumed to be carried on by eminent shipwrights at Liverpool and Glasgow. This challenge to responsibility at the bar of public opinion ought to be accepted as boldly as it is given. It will conduce, however, to a just decision of the question to observe that the menace of condign consequences, in case of default or error, comes from a party who are avowedly animated by a strong partizanship in the matter of the war in which British citizens are accused of designing unduly to interfere. The Federal government of America, having been compelled to forego the purpose which, despite the flimsy denial given Mr. Laird, it undoubtedly entertained, of procuring ships of-war for its own service from English dock-yards, desires, through its agents in this country, to prevent its adversary from obtaining any part of the advantage of which it has been reluctantly deprived. * * * The utmost result of the collected evidence was to render it probable that the Alexandra had been built with a view to her finding a purchaser in the Confederate States, to be subsequently used by them as a ship of war, and this, even if it had been fully established against the defendants, would not, according to the distinct decision of Sir F. Pollock, have sufficed to bring them within the purview of the law. Assuming the ships, whose character is now called in question, to be really what they are alleged to be, it is unlikely that after the light thrown upon the law by the last trial, there is more evidence against them than there was against the Alexandra. We infer rather from the absence of all specific declarations in the memorial of the Emancipation Society that there is, indeed, considerably less. If we are wrong, and there is legal proof sufficient for the purpose of procuring a conviction, the people who make a business of writing up through good and evil the Federal side of the American quarrel need not go whining for official assistance, on the plea that their clients are the salt of the earth, and that the dearests interests of the human race are concerned in their success. They have only to come straight forwardly before the proper tribunals with the proofs in their hands, and demand that interference which, though it cannot be conceded merely to the extraordinary virtues ascribed to the United States by imagination, will certainly not be refused even to their palpable and flagrant crimes. The temperate and sensible part of the community, in the meantime, will be intent on no object so much as that of preserving our own peace, which is to be done not by making weak concessions to every foreign Power whose passion and distraction may prompt it to address us in an angry tone, but by holding the balance equally between all nations, and so conducting ourselves in our neutrality as we shall desire and require other Powers to behave towards us when we have the misfortune to be belligerents.

From the London Times, August 28.

ENGLAND ALARMED AT HER NEW NAVAL DOCTRINE.

* * * We hold and acknowledge it unlawful to equip vessels of war for the use of a belligerent, we being neutral, and yet every cruiser in the service of the Southern States has been, as a matter of fact, sent to sea from the ports of this country. It is not the fault of the Government, as the case of the Alexandra sufficiently proved; but there must clearly be a fault somewhere, when we see the spirit of the law evaded, and things done which we would rather see undone, and which our own national interests call upon us to stop.

We admit that the case is exceptional. It turns in fact upon the passionate and over-ruling determination with which the Federals are enforcing a prodigious blockade. To this one momentous object they have devoted their whole naval resources, and have thrown the police of the seas upon us. If their squadrons were not so busy on the seaboard of the Southern States matters would not have been managed so easily in the Mersey and the Clyde; nor would the Florida be quietly hovering about the Channel to pick up her new consorts on their coming out. As it is, this kind of trade is left undisturbed, and the Federals, instead of snapping up the would-be-cruisers on their first appearance, complain of us for allowing them to appear at all. Just lately they have ordered the construction of six powerful iron steamers expressly for the purpose of patrolling the sea, and if this new squadron should not be abruptly diverted to Charleston or Norfolk we should soon hear less of the Alabama and her doings.

Hitherto the Southerners have been left with this field of action entirely to themselves, and so profitable have they found it that they have recently proposed to throw their whole energies into the work. In that event we might see such an extension given to the trade in question as could hardly be tolerated.

It is a hard thing to say, perhaps, that we may sell a hundred thousand rifles or a whole cargo of gunpowder to a belligerent and let not a ship's hull; but we can only add that some such distinction is actually recognized, and that it is not our interest to invalidate it. We ourselves have maintained it as well as the Americans. During the Crimean war we addressed a protest to the Washington Government on the subject of a vessel believed to be destined for Russian use, and the Americans listened to us. When they again, the other day, protested on the subject of the Alexandra, we listened to them, and did our best to detect an alleged breach of law. On both sides, therefore, it is felt that neutrals should not supply belligerents with vessels of war, and yet a Confederate cruiser is said to be somewhere in British waters awaiting the appearance of her new consorts at a rendezvous. Can this be right? We think not. It is not a question of sympathy at all, but a question of law, and, we may once more add, of British interests. If we were unhappily plunged again into war we might soon find reason to wish that we had supported with greater zeal the representations of the Federals in the matter of the Southern cruisers.

The News.

The firing from our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands and Fort Moultrie upon the enemy has been continued since our last report.

The fire from Fort Moultrie was very heavy occasionally Saturday and Sunday on Battery Wagner, a large force of Yankees being discovered at work upon that fortification mounting guns. They keep a lookout stationed on the parapet, and, whenever our guns are fired, seem to be apparently notified of the direction in which the shell is coming, as they immediately retreat under cover.

On Saturday the Yankees at Battery Wagner responded to our fire from Fort Moultrie; firing about once in every ten minutes.

The enemy is also hard at work upon Battery Gregg, but have succeeded in mounting as yet only two guns, which are turned towards Sullivan's Island. Battery Simkins, however, keeps up a steady and effective fire upon the working parties at Gregg, and several shells were seen on Sunday to drop right in among them.

The enemy have erected a telegraph line between Battery Gregg and Gadberry Hill. From the latter place it is believed they keep watch on boats passing in the harbor this side of Fort Sumter. One or two boats were fired at yesterday.

The report of the landing of a Yankee force on Long Island is believed to be without foundation.

A Yankee telegraph operator named Foster, a Chaplain, a Lieutenant and a negro soldier, were captured by our Cavalry near Combahee Ferry yesterday. Foster and five others, including those captured, it appears, started on an expedition some five or six days ago, with the view of tapping our lines and gaining information. He came prepared with all the necessary instruments and about five hundred yards of wire. The party were all mounted. On Saturday they reached Green Pond, and Foster succeeded in attaching his instruments—From what we can learn, however, he failed to obtain any information of importance. Finding he was detected, he attempted to make his escape. Our Cavalry having been notified, started in pursuit. He was overtaken in the woods almost naked and in a wretched plight from musquitos, bugs, &c. About three hundred yards of wire were secured besides an insulator. The wire is of superior make, with seven strands well insulated and India Rubber coating. A piece may be seen at this office.

Slow firing is still going on at the hour of closing this report.—*Chas Courier, 14th inst.*

THE "GREEK FIRE" OF THE YANKEES.—"The Greek fire which is so distasteful to the fire eaters of Charleston is the invention of Mr. Short, who was a long time suitor to the government to use this projectile, but did not succeed. It was recommended by Admiral Porter, by his experience at Vicksburg. Meantime representatives of foreign Governments have applied for the invention without avail. The fire missives, forty or fifty in number, are enclosed in a shell, which is itself enclosed in one of the ordinary shells of the service and explodes."

By the way, we may state just here, that Mr. Short's wonderful invention is a sheer humbug. It consists of a number of tin tubes, some half inch or more in diameter, and about three inches in length, charged with a black compound resembling a mixture of powder and tar. A number of these are put into the shells and the vacant space filled with powder. We saw a number of these shells explode among the buildings at Fort Johnson and again in the city, but with the exception of setting fire to a pile of straw in the latter place, which any common shell would have done, there was no ignition when they exploded. Beside the gas emitted in the explosion, which is most villainous to the olfactories, and would probably suffocate one in a confined room there is nothing about the "Greek Fire" to be dreaded.—*Savannah Republican.*

An Explanation of the Conscription Act.

Artemus Ward sends a circular to the Boston *Post*, which is as luminous, if not as voluminous, as those of the immortal Fry:

CIRCULAR NO. 78.

As the undersigned has been led to fear that the law regulating the draft was not wholly understood, notwithstanding the numerous explanatory circulars that have been issued from the national capital of late, he hereby issues a circular of his own; and if he shall succeed in making his favorite measure more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain:

1. A young man who is drafted and inadvertently goes to Canada, where he becomes embroiled with a robust English party, who knocks him around so as to disable him for life, the same occurring in a licensed bar-room on British soil, such young man cannot receive a pension on account of said injuries from the United States Government, nor can his heirs or creditors.

2. No drafted men, in going to the appointed rendezvous, will be permitted to go round by way of Canada on account of the roads being better that way, or because his "uncle William" lives there.

3. Any gentleman living in Ireland, who was never in this country is not liable to the draft, nor are our forefathers. This latter statement is made for the benefit of those enrolling officers who have acted on the supposition that the able-bodied male population of a place included dead gentlemen in the cemeteries.

4. The term of enlistment is for three years, but any men who may have been drafted in two places has a right to go for six years, whether the war last that length of time or not, a right this department hopes he will insist on.

5. The only sons of a poor widow, whose husband is in California, are not exempt, but the man who owns stock in the Vermont Central railroad is. So, also, are incessant lunatics, habitual lecturers, persons who are born with wooden legs or false teeth. Blind men, (unless they will acknowledge that they "can see it,") and people who deliberately voted for John Tyler.

A. WARD.

Absenteeism—Startling Facts.

The Richmond Whig, speaking of the evils of absenteeism from the army, presents the following facts:

It is asserted that at the battles around Richmond, in June, 1862, the number of soldiers on Gen. Lee's roll was one hundred and twenty thousand. The largest number present at these battles, was forty-eight thousand! At the battle of Sharpsburg, the number on the General's roll was one hundred and forty thousand. The number actually present, and in the engagement, was only thirty five thousand!

We have, adds the Whig, no estimate of the number engaged on our side at Gettysburg, nor what the absenteeism amounted to. But we take it that the ratio stopped not far short of that exhibited at the battles of Richmond and Sharpsburg. Can any one contemplate this state of things without feelings of horror not unmixed with thankfulness, that Providence in his mercy, saved our little army from utter annihilation?—Who can estimate, at its proper value, the genius and intrepidity of the gallant leader, who, in the face of such immense odds, and fearful peril, bore the terrible shock? And who can fathom the sorrowful emotions of his soul as he contemplated the splendid opportunities lost to him by the faithless desertions from the post of duty of so many thousands?

The opinion of one of the most distinguished men in the Confederacy, both as a military man and a statesman, is, that we would have conquered a peace, twelve months ago, if our army could have been maintained at anything like the strength which its rolls exhibited.

Some Dogs are Smart.

BY REV. A. L. P. GREEN, D. D.

Did you ever notice what a very small amount of education the dogs receive? We learn them their name—which they obtain a knowledge of very soon—we learn them "*Get out,*" "*begone,*" "*here! here! and sick! sick! sick!*" and there their education stops, but I would judge that as the length of time it takes them to learn this much is so very short, we could teach them a great deal more, if we were to try.

I will here give you an account of a dog that I was once acquainted with. He lived for several years in the town of Clarksville, Tennessee, and almost every citizen of the place was acquainted with him.

He made his appearance on entering the town, at the hotel—the place where other strangers were generally first seen. He did not register his name, and call for a room, but he went into the back yard and laid himself down to rest, but soon rendered himself useful by keeping all dogs out of the back yard, by which service he earned his supper.

The next place where he made his appearance was at the Presbyterian Church, which he attended for a while with great regularity and promptness, not merely going when the bell rang for preaching, but went to the prayer meeting, which was not announced by the bell.—From the fact that he attended the Presbyterian Church altogether, the boys called him Calvin. He never went to church with any person, or kept the company of any other dog. He had two other places of visiting: one was the Democratic meetings, whenever they came off; and he went to market every morning. And without any appointment or election in any way he became town constable, in so far as keeping order at the market house—not suffering a hog or any other dog to trouble any article that might be in the market house. In this service he was perfectly impartial. He took as much interest in minding the property of one person as another—never touching anything himself. But he was always rewarded by the persons attending the market, for at the end of the marketing hour they handed over to him enough provisions to last him during the day, which he in the most orderly manner, carried home in his mouth.

So things went on for some time, till at last Dr. Bascom had an appointment at the Methodist Church.—*Some one* said that *Calvin* would be at the Methodist Church next Sunday, he would go to hear *Bascom* certain. Sure enough, when Sunday came he made his appearance in the Methodist Church, and seemed to listen to the doctor with great interest; and after this day, was never again known to attend the Presbyterian Church, but attended the Methodist Church ever after. He also changed his politics, and went ever after to the Whig meetings.

I have preached to this dog frequently. He had his regular place in the aisle, close to the head of a certain pew. Here he would lay himself down, with his head to the preacher, looking him in the eye and listening attentively. I never knew him to go to sleep in church, or to get up and go out in time of service, or leave the church before the congregation was dismissed. He was the wonder of all who knew him. He came to his end by taking up some poisoned bait that had been set for some other dog. A lengthy notice of him was published at the time in the papers. So lived and died this singular dog.

The New York Tribune publishes the following as one of the proofs that the Confederate States have no idea of returning to their late associations:

Mr. Vallandigham was in Southern Tennessee after he was sent across the lines by Gen. Rosecrans, and there met Isham G. Harris, the rebel Governor of Tennessee. Of their interview, Gen. Jno. A. Garfield, of Ohio, who is in Rosecrans' army, gives the following account:

"In a full and frank conversation between himself (Vallandigham) and Gov. Harris, the latter, after hearing Mr. Vallandigham's statements of his own opinions and policy, said, in the presence of many witnesses:—'You totally misunderstand us. We have resolved to listen to no terms short of the total separation and absolute independence of the South, and we will accept no boundary South of the line of the Ohio and the Potomac. Negotiations on any other basis is utterly useless.'"

We heard, says the Mississippi Clarion, a good thing at the depot the other morning, to which we call the attention of our sty-at-home Generals:

A gentleman, with a very unmilitary appearance, was elaborating to a considerable extent and in a very loud voice upon the late campaign in Maryland, and severely criticising General Lee's movements, to a number of gaping "fellow-citizens." The learned civil general did not escape the notice of an uncouth looking soldier who was standing near, and apparently listening with wrapped attention to the discourse. At a pause in the conversation, while the learned civilian was secretly admiring the profundity of his own views, the ill-clad veteran stepped up and addressed the gentleman in a very serious manner:

"Which one of the Generals are you?"

Phancy his pheelinks!

SUPERIOR PEOPLE.—It is curious how men sooth themselves and avoid coming down, or mitigate the pain of doing so by secretly cherishing the belief in that some one little respect they are different from, and higher than all the rest of their kind. And it is wonderful how such a reflection has power to break one's fall, so to speak. You don't much mind being only a commonplace man in all other respects, if only there be one respect in which you can fondly believe you are superior to everybody else. A very little thing will suffice. A man is taller than anybody else in the town or parish; he has longer hair; he can walk faster; he is the first person who ever crossed the new bridge; when the Queen passed near she bowed to him individually; he was the earliest in the neighborhood who got the perforated postage stamps; he has the swiftest horse in the district; he has the largest cabbages; he has the oldest watch; one Smith spells his name as no other Smith was ever known to do. It is quite wonderful how far it is possible for men to find reason for cherishing in their heart a deep-seated belief that in something or other they stand on a higher platform than all the remainder of mankind. Few men live who do not imagine that in some respects they stand alone in the world, or stand first. I have seen people quite proud of the unexampled diseases under which they were suffering. It was none of the common maladies that the people round about suffered from. I have known a country woman boast, with undisguised elation, that the doctor had more difficulty in pulling out her tooth than he ever before had in the case of mortal man.

The Empress is at present in retirement at St. Cloud, owing to the accident which lately happened here, but which, I am glad to hear, has not been followed by any serious effects. She has hitherto employed the best artist coiffeurs of Paris, who have succeeded, by various cosmetics, pomades, gold powders, &c., in making her hair appear very beautiful, taking off the very red which it originally possessed and turning it to a very becoming auburn. But, finding that some gray hairs began at last to appear, she thought she would try some stronger remedies, and was induced to put her head in charge of a quack coiffeur who promised beyond all doubt to restore her hair and obliterate the gray from it. She believed his promises and allowed him to try; but, unfortunately, the artist failed, and, instead of auburn the hair was turned to a dark brown or black, which is exceedingly unbecoming to her, with her light gray eyes and freckled face.

HONEY.—A correspondent says that the Medical Director of Ewell's corps, a successful surgeon and practitioner, has discovered by frequent trial, that honey, applied by a light brush or other convenient means of the kind, is a most effectual remedy to prevent fly blows in wounds. It is at the same time very soothing and grateful to the wounded part; and as this question has often been discussed during the war, hospital nurses and those entrusted with the care of the wounded soldier, should preserve the recollection of this simple and convenient remedy.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—By the Western train yesterday our city was honored with the presence of Major Vornines, a refugee dwarf, from the neighborhood of Fort Donelson. The major is thirty-five years old, two feet four inches high, and sports a magnificent moustachio and goatee. He is quite active, and talks like a book. He favored the crowd with a speech, in which he exhibited much wit and some wisdom. He says he is but one in family—but is looking out. Ladies take care of your hearts. The major says he can whip anything of his inches in the Confederacy. We were really pleased to see him.

Lynchburg Republican.

THE CAUSE OF OUR TROUBLES.—Under this title one who calls himself "A Federal Know-Nothing, Whig, Union Man," writes as follows to the Richmond Whig. His letter is an excellent blister for some backs, or rather for one very broad and very weak back that anybody just now can see almost anywhere, and that a very great many could see better if they had eyes in the back of their heads:

To saddle our present troubles on the President must manifest to any attentive observer a profound degree of ignorance. To accuse Pemberton, D. H. Hill and Bragg of inefficiency, because of their want of success, and compliment Beauregard because of his great success, shows a great want of knowledge of the facts of our history. Who ever had a greater run of bad luck than Beauregard, from Columbus, Island No. 10, Shiloh, Corinth? Who has a better disciplined army, or one that has fought better and manifested more attachment to its leader than Bragg? Who can boast of better fighting than D. H. Hill, from Richmond to Sharpsburg? And still President Davis is denounced for appointing these men.

No sir, the cause of our troubles is to be found principally among the people. They denounce the President for not concentrating our forces, and so soon as he begins to do so, the cry is raised that he is giving up large districts of country to the enemy. They denounce him for a want of energy in equipping and filling the ranks of our army, and yet they hold on to every bushel of grain, and many of the denouncers of the President, to my certain knowledge, *conceal it,* to prevent the Government from getting it, hoping, thereby, to raise money from the afflictions and necessities of their country. They denounce our Generals and Government for not suffering discipline in the army, and will keep their own sons at home as long as they can, without ensuring them a deserter's fate. They denounce the Government for not securing provisions in certain exposed districts of country, and when the Government sends wagons there they refuse to sell forage at any price, declaring that they have none to spare. They denounce the Government for not supplying the soldiers with better food and clothing, and yet they charge a poor soldier from one to two dollars for a very poor meal. If these croakers and fault finders would join the army and *fight,* we would gain our independence in two months.

The Armies of Tennessee.

We begin to have something definite as to the situation of affairs in the Northwestern part of the State, where quick and important movements are now taking place, and a battle of the greatest moment will undoubted be fought without delay.

The Confederate troops have all been withdrawn from the line of the Tennessee River, and we have pretty well authenticated accounts that Chattanooga was occupied by a Yankee force of two or three regiments yesterday morning. They came up the river. In what force they occupied the country North of the river, between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, continued unknown. Rosencranz's principal column, strong in numbers, is, it has been ascertained, rapidly moving down along the line of the Wills Valley Railroad and through the valley, in the direction of Rome or Kingston. The scouts report his numbers variously, ranging from 40 to 75,000.

On the other hand, Gen. Bragg has concentrated his divisions, and is also in motion. His destination is unknown; but a glance at the map inclines us to the opinion that the hostile forces will meet on the Estanaula or Coosa Rivers. Our information is to the effect that General Bragg has his whole army massed in the movement he is now making, whatever that may be, and it adds to our convictions that a victory will be the result of a conflict. True, the whole line of the river and railroad, from Knoxville to Huntsville, is in the hands of the enemy at present; but a decided victory for the Confederate army will compel the foe to fall back at once. We hope with great certainty as to the result.

The only thing to be feared is that the wily Federal General having obtained possession of the river and railroad lines and East Tennessee, and the strong position at Chattanooga, may turn West with his forces now in Will's Valley, and, uniting with other columns from Huntsville and Corinth, penetrate South through the centre of Alabama. Every effort will be made to force him to give battle, but he may avoid it.

Atlanta Appeal, 9th.

We have to report continued activity and the progress of important movements above us. Gen. Bragg continues to mass his troops so as to meet the enemy, who has been definitely ascertained to be moving down Will's Valley in force, and to have reached Cherokee county, Ala.

From Rome, it is reported a small force appeared in the vicinity of Sumerville, Chattanooga county, Ga., yesterday morning, where our cavalry had a skirmish with them. A citizen of Rome, who left the city at 5 p. m. last evening, says that the citizens had gone into camp, and that a force of regulars had joined them to repel an attack.

From Chattanooga, and other points above, raiding parties were penetrating the country in various directions. The citizens of Chattanooga were driven out yesterday, and everything belonging to the Government or army removed. Ringold was also threatened. It does not appear that the force of the Federals in this quarter is very large, but it is probably sufficiently strong to desolate and destroy to a considerable extent.

We met one gentleman who conversed with a Federal deserter yesterday morning. He reported that but a small portion of Rosecranz's army had yet crossed the river, and that Burnside's movement in East Tennesse was made by an independent column.

Atlanta Appeal, 10th.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Enemy in the Lower Valley—A Milder Rule.

From a conversation with a reverend gentleman, on a visit to friends in this city, whose home is in the Valley beyond Winchester, and within the present lines of the enemy, we have learned some facts at once interesting and agreeable. Gen. Reynolds, the same who, being taken prisoner before Richmond, was granted some privileges in consideration of his humanity to the citizens of Fredericksburg during his command in that town, is now in command of all the country about Winchester in Yankee occupation. His headquarters are at Berryville, a point ten miles east of the last mentioned town. His rule here, as at Fredericksburg, is characterized by a humane endeavor to mitigate the horrors of war, by protecting the defenceless and non-combatant inhabitants. The people are permitted to pursue their usual avocations without fear of violence or military interference—a happy circumstance, of which the farmers are availing themselves, to gather and secure their magnificent harvests. Labor is, of course, scarce and dear, owing to the great number of negroes who have been run off by the Yankees during the repeated occupations of the country; but we are, at the same time, assured that nothing like the clean sweep has been made of the contrabands that might have been expected, and hundreds of those who have been enticed or forced away, are daily returning. It is said to be a most amusing sight to watch the motions and manœuvres of a returning runaway negro. He skulks back more like one trying to effect an escape by the underground railroad, than a black prodigal returning to the home of his father and master. He avoids the face of day, crosses the Potomac clandestinely, and, keeping the bushes, seeks the old homestead, and there, with tears and protestations, swears that if only permitted to remain on his old footing, never, never to run away again. They all agree in representing their sojourn in the "land of the free and the home of the brave" as bitter indeed.

We will mention an incident illustrative of the spirit with which Gen. Reynolds governs his temporary principality. A well known lady of Winchester applied to him, a short time since, for a pass to visit some relatives in Martinsburg. He said to her: "Madam, you require no pass, you and all other ladies are at liberty to go at will to or from any point within my lines, and the pickets have instructions not to molest you."

She replied she was delighted to learn that such a change of policy had been adopted by the Federal authorities, telling him that during Milroy's administration, a pass to visit a dying relative could rarely be obtained, and then, only after submitting to the most brutal insults.

He closed the interview by saying hastily, "Yes, from all I have heard, I have no doubt my predecessor was a most unmitigated brute."

The lady made her visit, and returned without interruption.

There were no Yankees in Winchester, and indeed it is believed but a small force in that portion of Virginia, and these are distributed over the country—at Berryville, Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Martinsburg, and along the Potomac from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry.

The loyalty and patriotism of our people in this much overrun section of the State are fit subjects of admiration, and might be made a profitable source of reflection and emulation by the inhabitants of some more favored portions of the Confederacy, whose knees smite together and livers turn white at the first sound of the tramp of hostile armies. Downtrodden and despoiled over and over again, they on each occasion have risen more resolute and determined never to succumb to the invaders of their country. Such unquenchable, patriotic devotion fills the bosoms of the often ridiculed "First Families of Virginia."

Farmer B. was sitting in the country church. He had been working hard in the harvest field; hands were scarce, and farmer B. was dozing. The loud tone of the minister failed to arouse the farmer, until at length, the time waning, the good man closed the lids of the Bible, and concluded as follows:

"Indeed, my hearers, the harvest is plenteous, but the labore s are few."

"Yes," exclaimed farmer B., "I've offered two dollars a day for cradlers, and can't get 'em at that."

A CRACK NEW YORK REGIMENT.—There was a good deal of stir in New York among the upper ten when a regiment called the "Ironsides" was being raised. It was the subject of prayer for all the Beechers and Tyngs of Gotham, and, taken altogether, was the most genteel fanatical body of men that have gone into the war from that great city. The New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial,* in an account of the capture of Brashear City, La., by the Confederates, gives the following first rate notice of the impenetrable "Ironsides:"

A New York regiment, the number of which I do not recollect, but known as the "Ironsides" regiment, is said to have behaved in the most cowardly manner, not making even the shadow of a fight. This regiment was sent out under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was considered the very pink of perfection in morality. They prayed and sang, and held persistently aloof from association with the common soldier and his vices, among which the shedding of blood may be enumerated. The World and Herald correspondents forgot to allude to the performance of this regiment in their reports of the affair.

The following is one of the songs, which the Yankees in Meade's army are singing:

"I tell you, whether slave or free,
A nigger will a nigger be."

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.—A Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says a mass meeting of the Democracy took place at Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 21st August, at which 20,000 were present. It is computed that at least half a dozen mass conventions of each political party are being held in Ohio daily.—A more vigorous campaign was never before known in Ohio. There is evident fear on the part of the Republicans of a defeat, while the Democracy are entirely sanguine of the election of Vallandigham by at least 30,000 majority. It is proposed to have a tremendous meeting in Cincinnati soon, at which Gov. Seymour and other leading statesmen will be present.

MARRIED.

At Griswold's Hotel, Goldsboro', on the 9th inst., by the Rev. M. Isler, D. S. A. BATTLESON, of Cummings' Battery, to Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, of Lenoir County.

At South Washington, New Hanover County, on the 10th inst., by Stephen H. Everett, Esq., Mr. AUGUSTUS CARROLL, of Cummings' Light Battery, to Miss SUSAN BE[illegible], daughter of the late Dempsey Harrell, Esq.

DIED.

At his residence in Duplin county, on Sunday, the 6th inst., of Dropsey, ZACCHEUS SMITH, Sr., aged 72 years, 9 months and 20 days.

At the Dibbin House, in Fayetteville, on the night of Sunday, the 13th instant, after a brief illness, MAGGIE DAWSON, daughter of Eli W. and Margaret J. Hall, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Sept. 16th, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Beeves are in fair demand for butchering purposes, and only a light stock on market. We quote grass fatted on the hoof at 55 to 65 cents per lb. for net meat, according to quality. Sheep sell at $16 to $22 each, as to size.

BACON—Scarcely any on market, and prices rule high. We quote hog round at $1 75 to $2 per lb.

BUTTER—$3 to $3 50 per lb.

CORN—Is in light supply, and sells at $4 50 to $5 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $5 75 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $1 75 to $2 00 per lb.

COTTON—60 to 65 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts light, and but little on market. Sells from store at $55 to $60 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$8 to $10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green, 75 to 80 cents, and Dry $1 60 to $1 75 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $5 50 to $6 00, and Upper $[illegible] 50 to $7 per lb.

LARD—Sells at $1 75 to $1 80 per lb., by the bbl.

MOLASSES—Retails at $10 per gallon.

NAILS—$1 per lb by the keg.

OSNABURGS—$1 50 to $1 55 per yard.

POULTRY—Chickens $1 50 to $2 each, as to size, and grown fowls $2 50 to $2 75 each.

POTATOES—New crop Sweet $9 to $12, and Irish $10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 18 to 20 cts per lb.

SALT—Sales during the week of Sound made at $18 to $20 per bush l.

SUGAR—$2 to $2 10 per lb. in bbls.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $1 35 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 to $2 50 per gallon.

TALLOW—$1 35 to $1 40 per lb.

YARN—$15 to $18 per bunch.

WOOD—Is scarce and in demand at high prices. Sells by the boat load at $16 to $18 per cord.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility, as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders,

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason,* and without combination, is a high crime against the *laws of your country.* Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the *statute book* they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them.* Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fail, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are [illegible] with [illegible] hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

{ L. S. } In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Private Secretary.

Sept. 16th 4-1w—51 2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BLADEN COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.

MARTHA SIMMONS and others,
vs.
JOHN B. SIMPSON, and wife and others.
Petition for division of Negroes.

IN THIS CASE, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John B. Simpson and wife Penelope, and the children of Wiley McDaniel, dec'd, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, notifying the defendants, John B. Simpson and wife Penelope, and the children of Wiley McDaniel, dec'd to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso,* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Dugald Blue, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1863.

DUGALD BLUE, Clerk.

Sept. 15, 1863. 51-6t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R. 12, 1863.

Somehow we think that things might be better than they are if people would only try and make them so. But we fear that they don't. Take this instance, and it is no fancy sketch:—A farmer comes into market with a load of bacon. All, rich and poor, want a piece. Highest market price $[illegible] or say $[illegible] per pound as an extreme. Party in town [illegible] to farmer, offers him $2.00 and takes the whole. The market is raised, not by the farmer, for he did not expect any such price. One party, whether for speculation or whatever other purpose, absorbs the whole amount which might have relieved, for the time being, the pressing wants of many. What must be the result of this policy [illegible] continued?

We state a case without mentioning individuals, but all who have watched things will recognize the truth of the statement as applicable to more than one or two, or three, or half a dozen instances. There ought to be some remedy. There must be some way of getting things right, for at their present way of going a point will soon be reached when no man can answer for the consequences. There is an old proverb which is a good one, since, like a good rule, it works equally well both ways. The proverb says—"What can't be cured must be endured." Reverse it, and say that "what can't be endured must be cured" and you have a very good practical proverb, and one very applicable to our present circumstances. If the class of difficulties to which we are now referring were inevitable,—if they were the [illegible] of the public enemy, the case would be different, but they are not. They result from the insane spirit of speculation and grasping which is abroad among ourselves. Instead of helping one another like brethren in [illegible] to be altogether the reverse of this. [illegible] devoted patriotism and splendid gallantry [illegible] deserters excepted,—and the piety and [illegible] of many noble women, and some few men [illegible] to despair of the Divine favor [illegible] a people.

Assault on the Guard.

We learn that last night three of the town guard (municipal not military) were pretty severely injured by a party of [illegible] belonging to Hood's division.

[illegible] party of soldiers, to the number of eleven [illegible] portion of the town, on the [illegible], between the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot and the Farmer's Hotel, commonly known as "Paddy's Hollow," and were making [illegible] noise and disturbance, no doubt under the influence of liquor. The three guardsmen named H[illegible], Skelly and Futrel, hearing the noise repaired to the scene of disturbance, when an assault was made upon them. Harker, a man between fifty and sixty years of age, was badly beaten; Futrel got a severe blow on [illegible] of the head from a stick or club, and Skelly was [illegible] with a knife, first, in the side, below the ribs, [illegible] higher up, the knife striking against [illegible]. Fortunately neither the cavity of the [illegible] was penetrated, and the wounds, [illegible] not necessarily dangerous.

Daily Journal, 11th.

We are without mails from Charleston or Raleigh, and consequently are without details from either point. In our telegraphic column will be found a despatch in reference to the disturbances there on Wednesday night and Thursday morning. We do not agree with the course of the Standard. We have [illegible] it as dangerous, of evil tendency, and already productive of evil consequences. But we deprecate mob law now as we have done before.

That two wrongs do not make a right is an old and a true saying, and while we deprecate the course of the soldiers who attacked the Standard office, we cannot excuse that of the [illegible] who yesterday morning in broad daylight, at the tap of the town bell, proceeded to destroy the office of the State Journal. Because Jones strikes Brown, is no reason for Brown's friends beating Robinson. [illegible] we explain it by the greater safety of the operation. [illegible] unfortunate affair all through.

Daily Journal, 11th.

Capture of the Cronstadt.

By the steamers Lee and Banshee, we are kindly placed in possession of Nassau papers up to the 2nd instant, and of Bermuda papers up to the 1st instant. From the Bahama (Nassau) *Herald* of the 26th ult., we extract the subjoined particulars of the capture of the Steamship Cronstadt from this port bound to Nassau. The Cronstadt left this port on the [illegible] of the 13th of August, with a very valuable cargo. Unfortunately the ship was not fast, and was [illegible] heavily loaded. It will be remembered that some days since we expressed our opinion that the propeller steamship reported as having been captured on the [illegible] inst. on her way from this port to Nassau must have been the [illegible], as no other propeller steamship had left this port about that time. A gentleman interested in the Cronstadt in conversation made a calculation of the probable whereabouts of the Cronstadt on the 16th, which agrees [illegible] with the facts as now ascertained. As we remarked last week, the Federal cruisers watch the British West India ports especially those of the Bahama and Bermuda [illegible], just about as strictly as they do this or any other Confederate port. The following is the account given in the *Herald*:—

The following particulars of this event have been kindly furnished us [illegible]:

The S. S. Cronstadt, Captain Jones, left Wilmington, July [illegible] and proceeded safely on her voyage to Nassau up to [illegible] (Sunday,) when at 8 o'clock a. m. [illegible]. At the time the Cronstadt was [illegible] Turtle Cay, the man-of-war lying [illegible]. After a vain attempt to [illegible] the Cronstadt steamed out to sea again, the [illegible] giving chase. A [illegible] after 11 a. m., it [illegible] the distance between the two was [illegible] the [illegible] Engineer, Pilot, 2nd Mate, 2nd [illegible] Carpenter, took to a boat and got away. At [illegible] the Rhode Island opened fire, but out of range, [illegible] previously fired, she sent a shell fully a mile [illegible] the Cronstadt, and shortly after [illegible] when Captain Jones hove to, and his vessel was captured, after a chase of about 7 hours.

The crew and passengers, with the exception of the Captain, [illegible] Purser, were transferred to the Rhode Island, and after two days' cruise landed, at their request, at Harbour Island. They arrived here on Thursday. The officers in the boat succeeded in reaching Green Turtle Cay at 10 a. m., Monday, and arrived here on Saturday. The Cronstadt was sent in charge of a prize crew to [illegible], and thence to Boston. Her cargo consisted of [illegible] tierces and boxes tobacco, and 200 [illegible] turpentine. The Rhode Island is one of the fastest steamers in the U. S. Navy. It will be remembered it was this steamer that chased the Sirius into our Port, and also ran the Margaret and Jessie ashore.

The Riots at Raleigh.

The mail this morning brings the *Raleigh Progress* and an extra from the office of the *State Journal*. The account given by the *Progress* is so long and so mixed up with the opinions and feelings of the writer that we are unable to make room for it as it stands. The main incidents have already been given in our telegraphic columns, the dispatch having been furnished to the Associated Press by the *Progress*.

It would appear [illegible], that on Wednesday night about ten o'clock, [illegible] belonging to Benning's Brigade, then passing through the city, we suppose, but detained some time waiting transportation, went to the office of the Raleigh Standard and commenced gutting the establishment, throwing the type in the street or knocking it into pi, destroying some printed work said to be for the State, and, [illegible], carrying off some stationery.—Neither the building nor the power press was injured, and Mr. Holden expects to resume the publication of his paper in a few days, so that the destruction could not have been so very great after all. But great or small the thing is deeply to be regretted, not that the course of the *Standard* has not been productive of untold evil, or that it has not had the effect of creating discontent and depression among our soldiers, and as far as its influence had gone, tended to demoralize commands; for that it has done so, we have the assurance of more than one officer charged with the defence of critical points and the guardianship of important works. But these things cannot be successfully righted by mob violence, and even in one case they could be so righted, the precedent would be a most dangerous one. Regardless of the soldiers that we have met since the occurrence, from whatever State they may have hailed, [illegible] the course of the few who attacked the Standard office. The offence should be strictly examined [illegible] punished.

Besides it gives the [illegible] party a chance to claim the honors of [illegible] in this case, to make capital out of the [illegible] was made upon his office by soldiers raised in another State. Upon this, no doubt, the changes will be rung with all the pertinacity and practised dexterity of the experienced demagogue and politician.—The paper whose course has done so much to jeopardize the safety and honor of the State will constitute itself the especial guardian of that honor and demand that an assault upon its types be made a [illegible] against the other Southern States individually and the Southern Confederacy generally, to say nothing of the "Destructives" of this State in particular.

It seems that Governor VANCE being sent for addressed the troops, pointing out to them the impropriety of their course, as well as the disastrous consequences which were likely to ensue to the sacred cause of liberty. The soldiers promptly desisted and went to their quarters. The *Progress* alleges that officers led the attack on the *Standard* office.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday, the town bell was rung and a crowd gathered, amounting, as the *Progress* states it from one to two hundred. The office of the *State Journal* was completely ruined, and so determined was the mob in carrying out its work of destruction that although Governor VANCE, Mayor HARRISON and others exerted themselves to quell the outbreak on Thursday morning, nothing could be done until the *State Journal* office had been gutted. The Raleigh *Register* was also doomed to destruction but at the request and solicitation of Governor VANCE it was spared. It is a pity that so much fiery valor as was displayed upon this occasion in storming printing offices, had not found a more legitimate vent in the army, fighting against the common enemy.

As a sequel to this affair we give the cards published by Mr. SPELMAN, of the *State Journal*, Mr. PENNINGTON, of the *Progress*, and Mr. HOLDEN of the *Standard*:

A Card to the Public.

It is our painful duty to announce to our readers and the public the total destruction of the STATE JOURNAL OFFICE, with its presses, types, fixtures, paper and everything else pertaining to it, except the spirit of the Editor and Proprietor.

I had been absent with my family in Petersburg and Richmond, Va., from Saturday evening last and returned this morning in time to learn that my office had been just entered and destroyed by a number of the followers of the Standard, and amongst them some of the employees of the Progress in this city.

On arriving I learned that on last night a body of soldiers said to belong to a Georgia regiment made an assault on the Standard office and did some injury to the type by scattering it over the floor and pitching a quantity of it into the street. The extent of this injury I have not learned. With this assault on the office of the Standard I had nothing whatever to do, nor do I sympathise with it. I was not in Raleigh when it occurred, and had I been I would have done all in my power to prevent it or arrest it. For this attack, however, my office has been destroyed as above stated.—My presses, three in number, are ruined; my types will take several weeks to assort and put in working order, if I had cases to put them in, but all my cases are demolished—everything, in short, is a wreck, and could not be replaced for twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. The work of destruction has been skilfully performed. Practical printers led the destroyers, and they knew the vital points in which to strike a printing office.

So far as I can learn no arrests of the parties engaged in this affair have been made. The reason of this may be furnished by the reader. Their names are known. We presume some steps will be taken in this matter. The property of course will be made good by the city, whose citizens destroyed it. The number engaged in destroying the office did not, I learn, exceed twenty—most of them boys. The police force of the city, it is thought, might, with the assistance of the law and order portion of the people, have put a stop to the proceedings. Why did they not do it?

The most diabolical feature of this affair was an attempt made to complete the destruction of my office by fire. One of the scoundrels engaged in it lighted a bundle of paper and thrust the flame between the building occupied by me and that adjoining—both frame buildings, and apart not more than twelve inches. The blazing paper was withdrawn in time by a bystander. Had the attempt to burn been successful a large portion of the city would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

All that need now be added, is to announce the temporary suspension of the State Journal. I am not yet put down. I am strong in my faith of the ultimate triumph of the cause I have suffered in. The State Journal will be again published as soon as I can procure another press, and that I hope to succeed in the course of a couple of weeks. In the meantime I ask the indulgence of my friends, and I beseech them not to be cast down or discouraged, but to press on firmly and fearlessly. The loss of a press or two, or the loss even of a few of the lives of those who conduct them, cannot affect the cause of the South.

Gov. Vance on hearing of the assault promptly made his appearance and addressed the crowd assembled and succeeded in dispersing them.

I would issue a small daily for my subscribers, but have no press on which to print it. I will shortly have one.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

JOHN SPELMAN.

A Card.

It is well known to Gov. Vance, and the citizens generally, that I had nothing to do with the assault on either of the printing offices that have been mobbed in this city, but that on the contrary I did all I could to save both, and that I have denounced the mob that attacked the Journal office in unmeasured terms. It is said in an Extra from the Journal office that some of my hands were engaged in the attack upon that office. Of this I know nothing more than that my hands deny any participation in the matter. I have never counselled mobs, and I shall never be engaged in one. I have lost one office at the hands of the infamous Yankees; if those who ought to be my friends, citizens or soldiers, want to destroy the one I now have, they can do it. I shall endeavor to do my duty as a law-abiding citizen.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1863.

To my Friends and Readers.

On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, a body of soldiers belonging to General Benning's Georgia Brigade, with arms in their hands, and commanded by officers, attacked my office, destroyed a part of its materials, and threw the types into pie. As the result of this I shall be compelled to suspend the publication of the *Standard* for a few days; but I trust I will be able soon to resume publication. No efforts or expense will be spared to serve the paper to you as heretofore.

At the earliest moment practicable I shall put the public in possession of all the facts connected with this outrage. It is sufficient to say, at present, that a free and *loyal* press has been trampled down—that the State has been insulted—that the majesty of the civil law has been set at defiance; and that an outrage has been committed on my Constitutional rights which has no example, in the language of Gov. Vance who addressed the soldiers, "even in the dominions of Abraham Lincoln." I appeal to my friends to be as calm as possible, and firm and determined; and I hope it is not necessary that I should assure them that I am undismayed, and as firmly determined as ever to maintain at all hazards the right of free speech and a free press.

Sept. 9, 1863. W. W. HOLDEN.

THE COST OF THE MERRIMAC.—We find the following item in the Bahama *Herald* of the 26th ult., which we copy because of its reference to a vessel which some of our people have rather too much cause to remember. We presume the sale referred to was that to the Confederate Government:

A GIGANTIC BANKRUPTCY.—In the London Court of Bankruptcy, on the 27th ult., Zachariah Charles Pearson, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard street, and of Kingston upon-Hull (trading under the title of Z. C. Pearson & Co.,) came up upon his adjourned first examination. *This was one of the largest failures which ever came into the court, not excepting the Royal British Bank, or the great speculators in leather, Messrs. Lawrence, Streatfeild & Mortimore.* The debts were more than £645,000, and the deficit acknowledged to be £243,574. The bankrupt's speculations were various from a sale of the celebrated vessel the Merrimac for £131,785 to £1,764 of acceptances to Mr. H. D. Seymour on account of the Southern Times. The case was adjourned for examination of accounts till October 29th, when the meeting for the final order will take place.

THE enemy, by the possession of Cummings' Point, is now within four miles and three hundred yards of the city of Charleston. He is busy putting up works and will, no doubt, again bombard the city from a position almost a mile less distant than that from which shells have already been thrown into it. His object will possibly be to set it on fire and render it untenable, as the shells formerly thrown were of a highly incendiary character.

INFANTICIDE.—We learn that yesterday morning the body of a new born white female infant was found in the Cape Fear River just above the wharf of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. It was wrapped in a new piece of flannel, neatly trimmed, with a piece of flannel round its neck, also a rope to which was attached a piece of iron, which proved not sufficient to keep the body down when it swelled and thus became buoyant. We have not heard of any particulars that have been discovered leading to its identification, but the circumstances, especially the rope or cord and the iron weight attached as a sinker, leave no doubt of foul play. The infant could not have been over forty-eight hours old. An inquest was held by Coroner PERRIN, but no facts elicited beyond those connected with the finding of the body.—Indeed no witnesses appeared or could be found, save those by whom the body was discovered.

FIRE.—A fire occurred a little after eleven o'clock this forenoon, by which some cotton stored near the river and below the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot, was destroyed.

FROM TENNESSEE.—All eyes are now anxiously turned towards East Tennessee, where the next great battle is likely to be fought. The enemy in their advance, managed to capture three telegraph operators—John Crowley, Superintendent of the Southern line to Chattanooga, and C. K. Nelson and Ned Montgomery, office operators.

Burnside's forces are reported in possession of Jonesboro', but we have no means of ascertaining the number. The latest information received was to the effect that 15 car loads of Yankees were at Johnson's Depot, which is about twenty miles beyond Bristol. That number of cars would not accommodate, we suppose, at most, more than seven or eight hundred. A train of cars which left Bristol Saturday was near being cut off near there by a body of about thirty men who were endeavoring to get behind it. They were discovered in time, however, for the train to make good its escape, but not without carrying off several Yankee bullets which were fired into the engine. Our forces, under Jackson, occupy Zollicoffer, which is only ten miles this side of Johnson's so a collision may be looked for at any time.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Politics in South Carolina.

It appears that the next elections in this State are to turn mainly upon the issue of sustaining this Confederate Government, or waging war upon it. Mr. Lewis M. Ayer has addressed the people of the 3d Congressional District, distinctly accepting this issue. The close of his address is as follows:

Is it the desire of the people of this Congressional District to wage war against President Davis at all times, in and out of season, and to create, stimulate and urge on a factious and most mischievous opposition to his Administration? If such be the case I am, most truly, not the man for your purpose. But I cannot believe that any considerable number of our people are for any such false and fatal policy. If, however, such is the desire and purpose of those who oppose me, let the issue be but fairly made, and I will as fairly meet it.

I by no means make President Davis my idol, and have, thus far, as the records will show, advocated or opposed his favorite measures according to my own best judgment, and shall continue to do so if returned to Congress. But we must reflect that any man, however great, placed in such a position as that which Mr. Davis now occupies, in a crisis like the present, needs all the support and encouragement that can possibly be imparted to him from any quarter. And who can estimate the moral power with which a gallant, great-hearted and magnanimous people may inspire their leader, by giving to feel that he firmly rests upon their affections, their faith and unswerving constancy! It is now for you, fellow-citizens, to decide for yourselves the course of policy you would have pursued in this matter. I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

LEWIS M. AYER.

On the other hand, the Charleston Mercury, representing or leading the anti-Government party, springs to meet the issue, and does not scruple to commence its leading article of Saturday last with these words:

"Although carefully covered over with the mantle of secrecy by Congress, enough has been disclosed by tern realities to show the total incompetency of President Davis to govern the affairs of the Confederacy.—He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people."

We beg leave to doubt these assertions of the "Mercury," at least insofar as we have an opportunity to judge of the people of Virginia, and the army generally. All of us are obliged to make allowance for errors of judgment and even now and then for bad appointments. It is a great and a complicated task which the Confederacy has imposed upon its Government and President. Few men in this world have ever had cast upon them so onerous a duty and responsibility as Mr. Davis has now resting upon him; and it is too much to expect that in this mighty movement all things should be guided precisely aright. Surely it is enough if we are satisfied that the President is faithfully laboring to achieve his noble task with his best judgment and with every faculty and talent that God has given him. We do not make an idol of the President, any more than Mr. Ayer. He has made some appointments which we flatter ourselves we could fill with better men; and he has a dreadful Secretary of State. But on the whole, one would feel some difficulty in replacing the President with advantage; and we apprehend that the army, and also the people, (that is, the people of Virginia,) desire to confer upon him that moral power which, as Mr. Ayer rightly says, he would derive by being made to feel that he firmly rests upon their affections their faith and unwavering constancy."

We venture to suggest to the people of South Carolina to consider the matter very maturely before they send a delegation to Congress committed to the policy of general suspicion and opposition. At the same time, we must agree with the "Mercury" in deprecating that "mantle of secrecy" in Congress. We have always disapproved of the secret sessions, and believe that the government and the cause will gain much more than they could lose by the open and aboveboard discussion of all questions that are likely to arise.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Ohio Penitentiary—The Outrage to which Gen. Morgan has been Subjected.

Because of the imprisonment of Gen. Morgan in this latter day Bastile, and the interest thus created in all that appertains to the prison, the Atlanta *Confederacy* has deemed it of sufficient importance to describe the institution in detail. That paper says:

The prison is situated in the northwestern suburb of Columbus, Ohio. Its site is on a low, level surface near the Scioto River. The building is of hard blue or granite limestone; the front, three stories high, and about four hundred feet long. The entrance from the street is through a handsome iron gateway, at which one or two sentinels are constantly on post. A beautiful yard filled with shrubbery and flower plats, occupies the space between the outside wall and the building. The entrance to the house is through a large and plain doorway into a small hall, on the left of which is the office where the books are kept, business transacted and passes sold (25 cents per ticket). The next room to the left is the sitting room for ladies especially, but used by all visitors. When a sufficient number of persons accumulate, the guide carries them through the hall, at the end of which is a triple barrel, bolted and locked door of small size. Immediately the door closes behind you the gloominess of the establishment becomes apparent. Every article of furniture is of iron and hard, rough wood and stone. The prisoner is carried to the barber shop, where his *head* is shaved on *one side*, and his whiskers shaved close. He is then stripped naked and washed, during which time his clothes are searched and all valuables taken away, an invoice of which is made in a book. These articles are placed in the office safe and returned to him when his term of imprisonment expires. His clothes are packed, labelled and placed in charge of the proper officer. After bathing, the prisoner is habited in prison attire, which consists of coarse muslin shirt and drawers, cotton socks in summer and woollen in winter, and coarse prison shoes. The pantaloons and round jacket are striped half way round the suit, the other side remaining a plain dark brown. The rules of the establishment are then read to the prisoners, and they are especially reminded on no pretence whatever are they allowed to speak to each other or to visitors, the severest corporeal punishment being the penalty. This silent system, as it is called, almost destroys the intellect of a ten years prisoner.

The victim is now given the number of his cell. His trade is noted on the book, and he is taken immediately to the shop, where his handicraft is applied. If, however, the prisoner has no trade, he is set to work as an apprentice to learn one, or else made to cut or saw stone, or perhaps he is worked on the State buildings as a laborer, or is hired to contractors to work the public highways and other labor under the gross and brutal requirements of armed overseers.

The prison yard is surrounded with a wall from twelve to eighteen feet high, on which sentinels are posted at short intervals, so that escape seems impossible. A sewer runs through the middle of the enclosure, which drains the cesspools and filth of the prison; its debouchure under the wall is strongly ironed, and arranged to prevent escape by that outlet. The prison yard is very large and commodious, and the various buildings attached to the prison are scattered through it. Attached to the main building, and running back from its centre, there is a very large three story building with various offices in it, the kitchens being in its rear, where a steam engine does the work of cooking, boiling water, cleaning, etc. Immense caudrons are placed over a range of furnaces, and in a number of them the laundry washing is done—in the others the soups, meats and general cooking is done. The lower floor is used as a dining room, each man having a fixed place at table. On the second floor is a hospital ward, with drug dispensary on one side, at the north end, and museum on the other. The furniture of the hospitals is of iron.—The beds have hard mattresses, coarse muslin cloths for sheets, etc. The most fastidious cleanliness pervades every part of this department. One of the first physicians in the city is in regular attendance, and the druggist, nurses and attendents are *au fait* in their business.

To the rear of this building are the workshops and workyard. In the latter the heavy work in wood and stone is performed. In the western portion of the yard are situated, first, a large engine and fixtures for a machine shop, foundry, &c., then a large carpenter shop, in which all kinds of furniture and wood work are made. Next is a shoe manufactory, in which substantial work is made, though mostly of a rough coarse quality. The next shop is a long building, on each side of which are long tables, on which a great many tailors sit crook legged and stitch, stitch away, their silent, solitary term.

The cells are in the main building, and accommodate nearly eight hundred prisoners. These cells are nine feet long, six feet wide and twelve feet high. The door is of bar iron, latticed so that the keeper can see clearly into the interior of the cell. A cess-pool box is placed in the far corner, over it a basin is hung, and a water cock in the same corner, supplies it with hydrant water. A coarse towel hangs convenient. The bedsteads is of iron, and narrow, kept neatly covered with clean bedding. The beds are jointed at the head and turned up against the wall during the day, and let down at night.

The discipline is most rigorous, and enforced severely. Each prisoner is labelled with his number—which is the same number of his cell and place at table—and he is never known by any other name during his imprisonment. On the day of his discharge he hears his name for the first time, perhaps, during years, and is permitted to return thanks for his kind treatment in utterances which have been denied him during the years of his confinement.

At daylight the bell signals—turn out: the prisoner is permitted a short period to dress and arrange his room. At another signal his number is called, the door is unlocked, and he steps into line. By military drill he is carried to his proper place. Breakfast signal sounds, and he falls in line; is marched to the dining room; files off to his proper number; is halted when opposite; another signal, and he takes his seat. The chaplain pronounces grace, and the men begin their repast. After the specified time is passed, a signal is sounded—each number takes his place in file, and marches to the door. Here they are formed in squads and marched to their respective places of work. Dinner and supper pass in the same manner; then dress parade; the roll is called, and, separating into squads, they are carried at sunset to their respective cells; the doors are locked and bolted, and the prisoner is left to his musings or to sleep.

If a prisoner dies during his term of confinement, and no relative or representative calls for his body, it is given to the medical college for dissection. In summer time, however, when there is no demand for subjects, they are buried in the convicts' corner. His effects are kept a certain time, when, if not called for by the proper representative, they are sold by the State, and the proceeds turned into its exchequer.

Usually, about three fourths of the convicts are men of most desperate character, who have been sent to the penitentiary for gross crimes, and serve long terms of imprisonment. Their very appearance is disgusting in the extreme to a man who has the sensitiveness of a gentleman. Hence, we can easily appreciate the feelings of John Morgan when he looks over that crew amongst whom he is cast and punished as one of equal criminality.

Beast Butler has dwindled into insignificance. It has been left for the insane Burnside, the rhyming General, and Jack Ketch, of America, to consummate the most gross indignity of the age, to revive the barbarisms of the inquisitorial period, when dungeons and the ingenious tortures of revengeful spirits drew from the most terrible imaginings of hell their methods of punishment. Without the courage or spirit of a soldier, he knows no chivalry. With the spirit of an assassin and a coward, he invents for one of our best soldiers a punishment which will be a hissing and by-word against the nationality of the United States whilst history lasts.

See the difference. Let us draw a parallel. Colonel Streight makes a raid, and is taken prisoner. He is treated courteously, and rather receives an ovation as he proceeds on his way to Richmond. In Augusta, an aristocratic lady (?) whose brother had been killed by Yankees, not three months before, visited the prisoners, took one of them in her own luxurious carriage to her home and *feted* him, one of the most villainous cut-throat dogs of Streight's thieves. She loaded him with flowers and boquets, then carried him to the train, and kissing her hand to him wafted him adieu. Surely no abandoned woman could more effectually have dishonored herself. And have the people branded with the infamy they deserve the parties who were guilty of such practices? We hope so. Streight's crew of miscreants were sent to Richmond and furnished quarters in the usual prison for officers, and treated as prisoners of war.

General Morgan received no caresses, no kindness; his passage after being a prisoner was not a triumphant pageant; his pathway was not strewn with flowers; no welcome came from Northern women; but at last the prison doors of the Ohio State Penitentiary close on our soldiers. He is treated as a convict, and the press of the North laugh over the act with fiendish glee.

Whose head will be shaved in retaliation? Who will be incarcerated in one of our penitentiaries and kept at hard labor and under prison discipline until our chief is liberated? Has our President not yet given up the hope of humiliating the Northern barbarians. Perhaps we had better suffer yet awhile that the vengeance may be the more terrible when the day of doom comes. But let me tell you, my fellow-soldiers, that it is in our good right arms the power of retaliation lies. Revenge the wrong of General Morgan. Shave Yankee heads, but see to it that they are shaved close off under the ears. Meantime we await impatiently the doom of Streight, or some other victim to balance those outrages on Morgan and his men.

Thirty-First Regiment N. C. Troops.

CAMP 31ST REGIMENT N. C. T., }
James' Island, Sept. 5, 1863. }

The members of the 31st Regiment, N. C. T., met for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the disloyal sentiments of a certain portion of the people of North Carolina, held in certain counties, and given some publication in the Raleigh Standard. Sergeant Corbin, of Company E, was called to the Chair, Sergeant M. J. Holly and Serg't. I. Stegall, appointed Secretaries. A Committee of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz:

Company A—Corp'l. Wishart, Private Bird.
Company B—Corp'l. Bennett, Private Dumas.
Company C—Sergt. Ballentine, Sergt. Osborne.
Company D—Sergt. Hicks, Private Merchiner.
Company E—Sergt. Faucet, Sergt. Pope.
Company F—Corp'l. Eborn, Private Manning.
Company G—Sergt. Hays, Sergt. Beale.
Company H—Corp'l. Strickland, Private Scarboro.
Company I—Sergt. McAllister, Corp'l. Stuart.
Company K Sergt. Meadows, Sergt. Mason.

The Committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, There is a certain faction of croakers and exempts in our beloved State, who have assembled at different places, expressing sentiments in favor of peace upon some terms not mentioned; these men, fearing that the enemy, who have of late made several destructive raids into the interior of our State, might eventually reach their homes and deprive them of their puny wealth, to save which they would tamely submit to the hirelings of despotism: Therefore, we, true and loyal sons of North Carolina, assembled on the plains of South Carolina for her defence against our common foe, do resolve that we denounce these traitors at home as unfit to be called sons of North Carolina; that they would cast a stain upon the fair escutcheon of our State, which has been rendered glorious by the blood of her thousands of dead and wounded, on more than a hundred battle fields; that we are willing that our lives should be sacrificed on the altar of our country; but we spurn and despise those who remain securely at home, and court an alliance with the Northern States.

Resolved, That the statement of W. W. Holden, in the Standard of the 2d inst., upon the authority of his Charleston correspondent, "that the Thirty-first Regiment North Carolina Troops almost unanimously endorse the course of the Standard," basely misrepresents the Regiment.

Resolved, That we can see no feasible plan presented by W. W. Holden in the Raleigh Standard, or his supporters, for bringing about an honorable peace; and, therefore, we think his course prejudicial to the cause, in dividing the people that should be united, in producing dissatisfaction in the army, and in encouraging the enemy in his efforts for our subjugation.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our Chief Magistrate, Jefferson Davis, and under such men as Generals Beauregard, Johnston, Hill, Bragg and others, we will never tamely submit to the advance of the merciless foe, but march forward to victory or death.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the acts and administration of Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, and while upon the tented field we entrust to him as our guardian, and the guardian of the common interest of our State, believing that he will ever hold sacred the charge committed to his keeping, and that while he controls the helm of State, her honor will ever remain untarnished.

Resolved, That while we are absent from our native State, and while beating back the myrmidons of Lincoln from the gates of Charleston, we are fighting in a common cause, and should stand shoulder to shoulder in this great struggle.

Resolved, That we would mingle our bones with those who now quietly "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," rather than tamely submit to a re-union with the North, and that the thought is one to be spurned by every Confederate soldier.

Resolved, That we will only sheath our sword from war when we have gained our independence, and stand free and untrammelled among the recognized nations of the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Charleston Courier, with the request that the Wilmington Journal and other North Carolina papers, who favor the cause, will please copy.

J. C. CORBIN, Co. C, Chairman.

Sergt. M. J. HOLLY, Co. G, }
Sergt. ISAAC STEGALL, Co. A, } Secretaries.

FROM SUFFOLK.

Several gentlemen arrived here yesterday afternoon direct from Suffolk. From them we learn that the Yankees have again evacuated this place, the last of them leaving on Friday last. During their stay a great many fresh depredations were committed, and the citizens in town and the surrounding country were greatly annoyed. The store of James B. Norfleet was broken open and robbed. A steamer came up and took off all the remaining furniture from the residence of Nathaniel Riddick, Esq. The handsome family residences of Henry Riddick and the Rev. Wm. B. Wellons, suffered more than at any time before. The residence of the later gentleman was occupied by them, and the fencing around the yard and flower garden, which had been previously miraculously preserved, was destroyed, and the houses much abused.

Joseph Little, Thomas Locksey, and Jas. Harrison, enrolling officers for Nansemond county were captured. These soldiers were all from the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment. Mr. Little lost about $2000 in tin, which he was removing when he was captured.

Petersburg Express.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON—EXPLOSION OF THE ENEMY'S MAGAZINE.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11th, 1863.

The enemy have mounted two guns at battery Gregg, on Cumming's Point, bearing on Morris' Island. There was but little firing to-day. One of our shells, from James Island, exploded the enemy's magazine at Battery Gregg, causing great confusion there.

FROM THE NORTH—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FERNANDO WOOD AND LINCOLN—DIFFICULTY WITH THE JAPANESE—EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11th, 1863.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night.—She brought no returned prisoners.

New York papers, of the 9th inst., have been received. The correspondence between Lincoln and Fernando Wood, on the peace question in December last, is published.—Wood says that he was advised that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided a full and general amnesty was granted to permit them to do so, and urges a cessation of hostilities. Lincoln replies that if the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and re-inaugurate and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, the war would cease on the part of the United States; and if, within a reasonable time, an amnesty were necessary to such an end, it would not be witheld.

The ship Pembroke having been fired upon by the Japanese forts, the gunboat Wyoming proceeded to the scenes of outrage, silenced the forts and destroyed two war steamers belonging to the Japanese.

Western telegrams report the Confederate army under Steele Cooper as having retreated to Perryville, at which point the commissary depot was destroyed.

Lincoln says that he will not make the release of an officer of the negro regiments an indispensable condition to the renewal of exchanges.

The Herald copies an article from the Times favorable to the nomination of Lincoln for a second term, and says that it was evidently written by Seward. The Times on the following day was silent on the subject.

Nothing important from Tennessee except reports that a large number of deserters are coming within the Federal lines.

European advices state that the ship Anglo Saxon was burnt by the Florida on the 21st ult., thirty miles from Kinsale, Ireland. She had a cargo of coals.

It is reported in Liverpool that the Alabama had gone into Cherbourg for repairs.

The Mexican question was to be debated before a Congress of sovereign Princes at Frankfort. Lord Clarendon had arrived in that city. He was to warn Maximilian, in the name of England, of the dangers of the Mexican situation.

The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant.

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12th, 1863.

The following additional news is obtained from Northern files of the 9th instant.

The steamer Sunbeam foundered during a heavy gale on Lake Superior on the 4th. All on board, except the wheelman and thirty-five others, were drowned.

The text of the second note addressed by France, England and Austria to Russia on Polish affairs is published.—The language is firm against the policy of the Czar. The crisis is spoken of as one of great gravity.

The Turkish Seraglio was recently burned to the ground. An exciting scene occurred, during the conflagration, among three hundred women, who inhabited it.

The Mayor of Leavenworth has been arrested by a squad of soldiers, and hurried off in the direction of Kansas City. The arrest caused intense excitement.

Several of the London journals contend that the iron ram and all other vessels building for the rebels in England, be detained by the government until the appeal in the case of the Alexandria is disposed of.

It was thought that the United States' protest against Napoleon's action in Mexico would be presented in France during the week after the sailing of the Scotia.

The Imperial family of Austria have resolved that the Arch Duke Maximilian in the assumption of the crown of Mexico, must renounce his political rights as a scion of the house of Hapsburg.

The American Consul at Frankfort still displayed the Mexican flag.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Sept. 11th, 1863.

Rosecranz is moving from place to place, making no decided forward movement. Skirmishers are thrown out by the enemy in various places from Ringgold to Alpine.—Fifteen thousand to twenty thousand of the enemy are about forty miles from Rome. Their prisoners say that they are waiting their wagon train. A general engagement is not expected soon, unless Bragg attacks.

List of Confederate Soldiers Buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

The following is a list of Confederate soldiers who have been buried in this Cemetery, with the particulars of the company number, date of burial and number of grave:

Adams, A B, Company K, C S A, August 6, 1863, 748.
Bailey, William, 1st Ga., June 20, 1863, 148.
Barker, R C, Company K, 12th Mississippi, August 16, 1863, 783.
Baker, Gelford, Company D, 1st Georgia, July 15, 1862, 158.
Benson, J W, Company B, 45th North Carolina, July 28, 1863, 688.
Birmingham, John, Company D, 11th Mississippi, July 28, 1863, 686.
Bourns, James, Company A, Florida Vol., June 30, 1863.
Black, ——, Company K, 38th North Carolina, July 30, 1863, 789.
Blake, E P, (Carpenter's Battalion) Virginia, August 16, 1863, 789.
Blankenship, John, 37th North Carolina Vol., September 24, 1863, 432.
Blemons, W C, Company F, 11th Louisiana, August 6th, 1863, 748.
Blood, L W, Company G, 13th North Carolina, July 15, 1863, 783.
Blunt, S H, Company D, 3rd Georgia, August 9, 1863, 755.
Bradley, ——, 57th North Carolina Vol., July 14, 1862, 199.
Bradshaw, J P, C S A, August 12, 1863, 772.
Bullis, D W, Company F, 52d North Carolina, August 5, 1863, 742.
Chambers, George H, Company B, 33d North Carolina, July 16, 1863, 215.
Chambers, Harvey, Company G, 48th Alabama, August 4, 1863, 729.
Cook, A L, Company B, 8th Virginia, December 9th, 1863, 540.
Clark, Charles H, C S A, August 4, 1863, 736.
Coultrain, Jackson, 35th North Carolina Vol., July 15, 1863, 211.
Dailey, J, C S A, August 3, 1863, 725.
Darwald, James L, Company K, 11th North Carolina, July 28, 1863, 679.
Davenport, M C, Company D, 33d North Carolina, July 27, 1862, 679.
Davidson, Louis, Company E, 11th North Carolina, July 28, 1863, 693.
Duerson, C S, Company D, 14th South Carolina, July 24, 1863, 664.
Eldridge, Davis, Company A, 37th North Carolina, July 10, 1862, 182.
Ellis, John, 4th Texas, C S A, August 1st, 1863, 703.
Elliott, L B, C S A, August 21, 1863, 807.
Emmerson, J R, 26th North Carolina, Company E, (1st Lt.) Aug. 15, 1862, 773.
Fix, I F, (Captain) Company F, 14th North Carolina, August 1, 1863, 4.
Furgerson, Geo W, Company H, 13th North Carolina, July 15, 1862, 210.
Gardner, F M, 11th South Carolina Volunteers, July 24, 1863, 0 8.
Garrett, James, (Corporal) Company C, 49th Georgia, July 20, 1862, 863.
Giles, Richard, Company C, 1st Virginia, August 24, 1863, 805.
Gough, S G, 3d Company Washington Artillery, July 30, 1862, 703.
Grigg, Wm, Company K, 38th North Carolina, July 2d, 1863, 656.
Griffith, F O, Company A, 60th Georgia, August 21, 1863, 802.
Grumbles, P B, Compeny B, 4th Texas, August 21, 1863, 803.
Hall, P B, Company K, 12th South Carolina, August 6, 1863, 745.
Hanniseny, C S A, July 26, 1863, 672.
Hill, Jehue, Company D, 7th Virginia, December 12, 1862, 150.
Hersley, Henry W, Company G, 11th Georgia, July 28, 1863, 681.
Henson, W B, Company B, 42d North Carolina, July 30, 1863, 699.
Hillingsworth, Wm J, (Sergt) Company I, 15th Georgia, August 1, 1863, 712.
Hoffman, ——, C S A, July 3, 1862, 156.
Huderfile, J, C S A, August 4, 721.
Hudspeth, J P, Company I, 42d Mississippi, July 30, 705.
Ivy, G W, (Corporal) Company G, 11th North Carolina, August 9, 1863, 758.
Jennings, S W, Company I, 28th Georgia or North Carolina, June 30, 1862, 147.
Joice, Wm, Company C, 45th North Carolina, August 1, 1863, 708.
Jordon, John J, 1st Georgia, C S A, July 6, 1862, 164.
Keyser, William, 8th C V, July 14, 1862, 201.
Keeler, G H, Company K, 13th North Carolina, July 29, 1863, 694.
King, J V, Company C, 38th North Carolina, August 20, 1863, 787.
King, M, Company K, 44th Georgia, August 23, 1863, 814.
Leonard, J D, Company B, 28th North Carolina, July 26, 1863, 670.
Light, C M, Company F, 38th North Carolina, August 1st, 1863, 710.
Livingston, John, Company D, 37th North Carolina, June 30th, 1862, 143.
Martin, R N M, 28th North Carolina, July 16th, 1862, 213.
Mathews, E, Company H, 1st South Carolina, July 29th, 1863, 691.
Mathews, James, Company E, 13th North Carolina, August 6th, 1863, 747.
Maxson, Richard, Company H, 51st Georgia, July 26th, 1863, 665.
Montgomery, William, 33d North Carolina Volunteers, July 10th, 1862, 214.
McConnell, R T, Company G, 11th Georgia, August 1st, 1863, 709.
McDowell, Wm, Company C, 6th North Carolina, July 30th, 1863, 698.
McGill, John, Company K, 38th South Carolina, July 28, 1863, 667.
McKethan, —, Company B, South Carolina Vols, Aug. 4th 1863, 734.
McRailey, —, Company F, 55th North Carolina, Aug. 9th, 1863, 739.
Miron, J A, Company G, 26th North Carolina, Aug. 28th, 1863 811.
Mitchell, Wm L, Company D, 11th Louisiana, Aug. 1st, 1863, 749.
McDowell, David D, Company K, 24th Va., Aug. 1, 1863, 707.
Mull, C M, Company K, 11th Louisiana, August 9th, 1863.
Owens, A D, (corp) 1st South Carolina, August 6, 1863, 717.
Parish, J M, (Sergt) Company C, 48th Ala., July 28, 1863, 682.
Patterson, Benj, Confederate States Army, August 22, 1863, 813.
Pease, John, C J S, July 28, 1863, 689.
Pinckney, James, (or H S) C S A, August 21, 1863, 806
Powell, Andrew A, Company E, 34th No. Ca., Aug. 4, 1863, 732.
Pratt, Thomas, Company K, 45th North Carolina, July 28, 1863, 682.
Proctor, I D, Company A, 44th North Carolina, August 19, 1863, 792.
Pugh, Eli, Company D, 50th Virginia, August 9th, 1863, 75[illegible].
Pyle, H J, (Corp) Company B, 1st Louisiana, Aug. 11, 1863, 767.
Rape, Sam M, Company D, 37th North Carolina, July 6, 1862, 163.
Ravinger, Reuben, Company G, 2d North Carolina, Aug. 5, 1863, 741.
Bay, A J, Company K, 24th North Carolina, August 1 1863, 711.
Reiation, Joseph C, Company H, 7th No. Ca., August 4, 1863, 750
Rice, Anthony L, C S V, June 9, 1862, 68.
Richardson, Robert M, Company K, 53d Ga., August 9, 1863, 753
Robnett, Lawson C, Company C, 25th Va., August 10, 1863 766.
Rolader, S G, Company K, 48th Alabama, July 28, 1863, 695.
Rushing, ——, C S A, July 5, 1862, 132.
Ryan, Patrick, 1st Georgia, C S A, July 1, 1862, 150.
Savage, Braxton, 52d Georgia, July 26, 1863, 671.
Sawyer, B A, Company I, 33d North Carolina, June 30, 1863, 145.
Sawyer, Wm B, Company C, 33d North Carolina, July 21, 1863, 243.
Schrader, Samuel (Captain), Company K, 25th Va., Aug. 10th, 1863, 752.
Scott, Henry, Company A, 55th North Carolina, August 3d, 1863, 723
Seeley, S, Company K, 8th North Carolina, July 26th, 1863, 674.
Slicer, J A, Company B, 12th South Carolina, August 4th, 1863, 731,
Smith, J A, Company D, 51st Georgia, August 21st, 1863, 777.
Smith, J H, Company B, 12th South Carolina, August 4th, 1863, 773.
Logan, J M, Company B, 28th, North Carolina, August 7th, 1863, 762.
Sprowls, E J, (Sergeant,) Company A, 1st South Carolina, July 28th, 1863, 685.
Staten, M, (Sergeant,) Company D, 37th North Carolina, August 16, 1863, 791.
Stevens, C S T, Company K, 9th Louisiana, July 4th, 1863, 726.
Stowe, J N, (Sergeant,) Company H, 24th North Carolina, August 4th, 1863, 715.
Street, P S, 11th North Carolina, Volunteers, August 21st, 1863, 797.
Swait, Simon O, Company C, 15th South Carolina, Aug. 1st, 1863, 706
Swaley, George, (Serg't,) Company E, 10th Louisiana, Aug. 13th, 1863, 775.
Timberlake, G W, Copamny A, 3d North Carolina, Aug. 9th, 1863, 754.
Thompson, H F, (Sergt,) Company B, 48th Va., August 20th, 1863, 798.
Tison, Wm L, 9th Regiment C S A., August 11th, 1863, 764.
Turret, John Ormand, C S A, August 3d, 1863, 719.
Tyson, W T (Corp'l,) Company E, 38th North Carolina, July 28th, 1863, 687.
White, Elisha, (Sergt,) C S V, July 1st, 1863, 654.
Warwick, W P, Company E, 12th South Carolina, July 28th, 1863, 678.
Westhasbie, J B, Company A, 1st South Carolina, Aug 13th, 1863, 774.
Williams, K F, Company K, 37th North Carolina, Aug 20th, 1863, 801.
Wiester, H F, (Sergt,) Company H, 45th North Carolina, Aug 16th, 1863, 7[illegible]3.
Woods, John B, Company C, 25th Va, Aug. 11th, 1863, 765.
Wright, H C, Company A, 1st Texas, Aug. 20th, 1863, 800.
Wherry, James A, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, July 25th, 1863, 600.

ADDITIONAL SINCE AUGUST 24, 1863.

Coffie, [illegible]W, Company F, 26th North Carolina, Aug. 26th, 824.
Jones, G W, Company J, 13th North Carolina, August 25th, 818.
Kennedy, Patrick, Company C, 50th Georgia, August 25th, 821.
Lawrence, J L, (Corp,) Company I, 35th Georgia, Aug. 25, 819.
Lemon, William, Company K, 57th Virginia, Aug. 26th, 823.
Nakirp, Daniel, Company K, 37th North Carolina, Aug. 23, 812.
McHenry, A, Company B, 11th Mississippi, Aug. 2[illegible]th, 820.
Ransom, J H, Company F, 26th North Carolina, August 27, 827.
Papp, Francis M, Company F, 8th Alabama, August 2[illegible], 828.
3 Unknown.

Persons wishing bodies removed to any section of the States can be attended to by applying to A. J. Case, Undertaker for the United States in New York City.

A Cure for Despondency.

Mr. John Cole, son of Judge Cole, of this city, has returned from Vicksburg. One of the heroic garrison of that place, he was detained by a wound received in defense of the city, but took the earliest moment, at great risk of his life, to leave the Federal lines. We understand he says that a very short experience of Federal domination will work a complete cure of the most obstinate fit of despondency—the severest attack of reconstruction or giving up. It is like a fly blister, and will sting anybody into an unconquerable resolution never to give up the struggle while life or hope remains. Very few in Vicksburg have taken the oath, and such is the tyranny of the Federals that the weak-kneed who thought of taking it, were soon cured of the purpose. The story of good behavior of the Federal troops when they entered Vicksburg is a mere canard. He saw them coming in hooting and yelling like demons—the soldiers armed with beetles and mauls, with which they burst in the doors of the shops and houses, and gutted and sacked the houses in a twinkling, in the presence of their officers. The daily occupation of the soldiers, since that time, has been a constant search of plunder from house to house, and the shipment of the spoils to their friends at home.

Every foot of land about the town has been pierced with ramrods to discover hidden treasures, and the graves had been opened for silver coffin plates and jewelry. The condition of the poor people subjected to such indignities, and at the same time subsisting upon the rations doled out to them by the soldiery, can be more readily imagined than described. When a Confederate sees these things they are better than a victory in stirring up his resolution to fight to the last. He reports great mortality among the vandals, but the dead are all buried at night and in secrecy.

Macon Telegraph.

Sheridan was never without a reason and never failed to extricate himself by his wit in any emergency. At a country house, where he was once on a visit, an elderly maiden lady desired to be his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on account of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards, however, intercepted him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," she said, "I see it has cleared up." "Why, yes," he answered, "it has cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two."

DIED.

At the 1st North Carolina Hospital, Charleston, S. C., on the 28th of August, of a wound received at Battery Wagner on the 26th, Sergt. JOHN W. ROBINSON, of Captain George W. Marsh's Company (A), 61st Regiment N. C. Troops.

He enlisted in his country's cause early in the war, and proved himself a brave and good soldier, ready at all times to discharge his whole duty. He was universally loved and respected by all the members of his Company, and all who knew him respected him for his honesty, and true manly qualities. To know him was to love him. He was an ornament to society, and his loss will be deeply felt both in the army and at home. The members of the Company sympathise heartily with his afflicted parents and friends, and feel that they have lost one of their best friends.

L.

In Sumter, S. C., on the 9th inst., HENRY P. RUSSELL, aged 36 years. A native of Wilmington, N. C., and for the last five years a merchant of Charleston.

At General Hospital, Wilmington, Sept. 2nd, 1863, Private JOHN BYRD, of Columbus County, Cap. Buie's Co. City Guards. He was a good soldier, and leaves a large and helpless family in destitute circumstances.